

Belau Family Health and Safety Study

National Research Project on
Violence Against Women in Palau



October 2014





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Message

from the Minister of Health



The 2014 Belau Family Health Survey Report is the result of the collaborative effort of the Government of the Republic of Palau, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the dedicated members of the Belau National Family Health Stakeholders Committee, our partner agencies, and our community through the kind support of the Australian Government. The purpose of this report was to analyze data from the first ever nationally representative research on violence against women in this country as well as to identify gaps and assess the current status of protection systems, services, and programs for women.

Palau is a matriarchal society whose culture stretches back millennia and has survived two world wars and several foreign administrations. Despite such challenges, our traditions and unique way of life still remain strong today in a rich and vibrant culture that revolves around the traditional and central role Palauan women play in our society. This is a testament to the strength and wisdom of our women.

Yet today, like many other countries in the Pacific, we also face the challenges

of modernity, its impact on our culture and evolving gender roles in the workplace, in the community, and in our homes. This has unfortunately led to a rise in violence against women in our community and has put pressure on our governmental system to find answers.

The rise of violence against women is a complex, multi-sectorial issue that will need the support of our policy makers, service providers, law enforcement, traditional leadership, educators, health workers, and the community to solve. For us to effectively find solutions, we must first acknowledge the problem: violence against women in our community is real, it is happening, and it affects everyone. This extensive report gives us an accurate picture and provides us with the data and information we need to initiate comprehensive policies and services to protect the victims who suffer from violence and to prevent it.

Importantly, this report will serve as a tool to raise awareness on the issue of violence against women in our community and as an opportunity to call upon our national leaders, our health and social program directors,

our churches, and our community organizations to work together to effectively develop preventive and protective services that are comprehensive, sustainable, and integrated to safeguard the welfare of Palau's women.

It is my hope that with the collaboration of my counterparts in Education, Law Enforcement, Community and Cultural Affairs, Finance, our National Congress, members of our community and the continued support of the UNFPA, we will use this document as an inspiration to foster change and eliminate violence against women in our community, our region, and the world.

Thank you.

Minister Gregorio Ngirmang
Ministry of Health

Message

from the Director and Representative of the UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office



Violence against women (VAW), whether by a partner or someone outside an intimate relationship, is a human rights violation and a clear expression of prevailing gender-based inequalities and discrimination that women face around the world, including the Pacific Region.

Actions to prevent and respond to VAW and address the needs of survivors have become a priority concern for the international community, the United Nations (UN), governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders.

In the Pacific Region, Cook Islands hosted the Forty-Third Pacific Islands Forum in Rarotonga in August 2012. At this meeting, Pacific Island leaders issued the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration, acknowledging the pervasiveness of VAW in the region, and recommitting to ending violence against women and strengthening response.

Over the past decade, UNFPA and the SPC with support from the Government of Australia (DFAT) published three

national representative studies on VAW in the Pacific region. The reports reflect high prevalence of VAW, particularly intimate partner violence, in Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati. With the continuous support from the Government of Australia, UNFPA supported the Governments of the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Nauru, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to conduct national studies on VAW.

The implementation of national studies on VAW to provide an evidence base for VAW policies, legislative reform and sound programming is challenging, as they require a high level of specialized, professional research. The WHO methodology, which was first used in the region as part of the Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women, was adapted for these studies. UNFPA acknowledges the dedicated service and compassionate care of research teams in each of the countries without whom these reports would not have been possible.

UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office stands committed to supporting governments and civil society initiatives to eradicate violence against women and to ensure that survivors are able to access and receive the highest quality health care and safe referrals to other essential services. The reports are now in the public domain where they can be further discussed and where, most importantly, they can serve as a solid evidence to inform the development of adequate policies, awareness and prevention initiatives, and support programs aimed at timely responding and ending violence against women in the region.

Dr. Laurent Zessler
Director and Representative
UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional
Office

Message

from His Excellency Dr. Terry Beven, Australian Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau



Violence against women and girls is unacceptable anytime, anywhere. It has a profound and devastating impact on its victims and on the community. Ending violence against women and girls is crucial to ensuring women's full participation in their communities and economies to maximize growth.

The *Republic of Palau Family Health and Safety Study* helps us to understand the nature, prevalence and impact of violence against women in the Republic of Palau. The results of the survey are concerning because they show a high level of violence against women, and this demands urgent action.

The Australian Government is committed being at the forefront of efforts to empower women and girls and promote gender equality. Our development policy, *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability*, recognizes that gender equality is critical to development, and must be a key part of our programming.

Australia remains dedicated to reducing violence against women, both domestically and internationally. Through Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*), Australia is committed to supporting gender equality and women's

empowerment and ending violence against women.

Dr. Terry Beven
Australian Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau

Acknowledgements

National studies on VAW are challenging, as they require a high level of specialized, professional research. The WHO methodology, first used in the region as part of the multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women, was adapted for these studies. While allowing for regional comparisons, additional information is provided to enable reporting against the UN Statistical Commission VAW core indicators. These reports would not have been possible without the dedicated service and compassionate care of research teams in each of the countries. To support the country teams, UNFPA recruited Henriette Jansen to adapt the methodology and provide valuable technical assistance to the studies. Ms. Jansen worked with a Technical Advisory Panel composed of Riet Groenen, Janet Fanslow, Edwina Kotoisuva, Mia Rimon, and Nguyen Thi Viet Nga. Carlued Leon oversaw the research in the FSM and provided technical support for the completion of the five studies. In addition, Seema Vyas, Leilua Taulealo, Beth Daponte, and Erik Devereux provided vital data analysis. The final reports were all reviewed by the Technical Review Committee members, Dr. Mary Ellsberg, Dr. Lianne Urada, and Dr. Hiroaki Matsuura for technical quality assurance and consistency with similar reports. A UNFPA Pacific Sub-regional office technical, program, and operational team, led by UNFPA Gender Adviser Maha Muna, and DFAT staff also supported this research.

In the local context, the Belau Family Health and Safety Survey (FHSS) would like to acknowledge the leadership of Bilung Gloria G. Salii and Ebilreklai Gracia Yalap, the two highest traditional ranking women in Palau who have led many discussions on women issues through annual women's conferences in Palau. The work to eradicate VAW in any nation requires frank and honest discussions not only among policy makers, but also among our community leaders. This project hopes to provide data that can be used in the annual women's (and men's) conference discussions.

The Belau FHSS project used a core team to jump-start the project by developing the work plan and timeline. The core team was composed of the Bureau of Budget and Planning's Office of Planning and Statistics Coordinator Mr. Rhinehart Silas, OPS Planning Analyst Mr. Kyonori Tellames, UN Joint Presence Office Country Development Manager, Ms. Sharon Sakuma, along with the National Research Coordinator, Ms. Umerang Imetengel. The Belau FHSS Sample could not have been completed without the support of Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and Chris Ryan who provided the technical support to create the sample for the survey. The study was also successful due to the strong support of a Stakeholders Committee that consisted of various agencies and individuals who are listed in the report. The members' continued support, feedback, guidance, and actual hands on action are a testament that when we are united, we can make the changes necessary to stop violence against women. It is also important to acknowledge the invaluable support in the translation of the questionnaire by the members of the Desisichii a Buai community group, who spent more than three days working with the National Research Coordinator to translate the 46-page questionnaire used in the survey into Palauan. The excellent response rate in the quantitative portion of the Belau FHSS project was made possible by the 20 strong and intelligent female field interviewers who were dedicated to collecting the information necessary to complete the project. They spent hundreds of hours of toiling through the rain and heat, juggling their day jobs and personal lives to ensure that their work was of the highest quality. Their courage, effort, sweat, and tears of both joy and sadness contributed to the success of this study. For safety reasons, their names will not appear in the study, but their efforts and work are a significant part of the project's successful completion. In addition, the data editors and data entry staff's hard work and dedication carried the quantitative work through until the end. The project also acknowledges the valuable time and information provided

by various community members around Palau. Finally, such a study would not have been possible in Palau or in any other country without the participation of the women responders who opened their homes and most especially their hearts so that the voices of all women in Palau can be heard. It would be amiss if their participation was not acknowledged as not only a courageous act, but a selfless one!

The Belau FHSS project would also like to acknowledge and give thanks to the following agencies and individuals:

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The Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Education

Belau Human Rights

CWEB

Palau Women in Sports

The Men and Women Participants in the Focus Group
Discussions



Acronyms and abbreviations

AG	Attorney General
BPS	Bureau of Public Safety
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COFA	Compact of Free Association
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System (data entry software)
DV	Domestic Violence
DFAT	Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
FHSS	Family Health and Safety Study
GAD	Gender and Development
GBV	Gender-based violence
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
MOH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-governmental organization
TRC	Technical Review Committee
STATA	Statistical data analysis software
SWG	Small Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAW	Violence Against Women
VOCA	Victims of Crime Assistance Program
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The Belau Family Health and Safety Study (FHSS) aimed at obtaining reliable data on the prevalence and types of violence against women (VAW) in Palau. The study also sought to document the associations between partner violence and health issues and other outcomes, as well as to identify risk and protective factors for partner violence. The Ministry of Health carried out the study with financial support from the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and financial and technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The methodology of the study builds on the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women, which combines quantitative and qualitative components. The WHO methodology adheres to international ethical and safety standards for research on VAW and ensures data comparability across countries. The following are the main methodological components of the Belau FHSS:

- **Quantitative Component:** A structured questionnaire was used to collect data on the prevalence of different forms of domestic violence against women, as well as information on its causes, consequences, and risk factors. The sample was designed to be nationally representative and aimed to include 1,177 households. The questionnaire was targeted at randomly selected women aged 15-64 years.
- **Qualitative Component:** A series of qualitative methods were used to inform the preparation of the questionnaires, as well as to provide context to the quantitative findings. These qualitative methods included literature reviews, interviews with key informants, and focus groups with women and men.

The study used two main reference periods to estimate prevalence of violence: lifetime violence and current violence. Lifetime violence refers to the violence experienced by a woman in her life, even if it only happened once. Current

violence refers to the violence experienced by a woman in the 12 months preceding the interview.

The study used an expanded definition of partnership in which the term "ever-partnered" refers to women who have had a relationship with a man regardless of whether they were married, including women in cohabitating relationships, dating relationships, separated/divorced, and widowed.

Major Findings

The Belau FHSS estimated prevalence of violence against women based on a final sample of 931 women of whom 886 were ever-partnered respondents. The most relevant findings of the study are the following:

- One-quarter of women in Palau (25.2%) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime. Over 8% experienced such violence in the 12 months prior to the interview.
- 23% of ever-partnered women in Palau experienced physical partner violence in their lifetime. The most common act of physical partner violence was being slapped or having something thrown at.
- 4.5% of ever-pregnant women experienced physical partner violence in at least one pregnancy and over one-third of these women (37%) were punched in the abdomen.
- Slightly over 10% of women in Palau experienced sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime. The most common act of sexual violence was forced sexual intercourse.

Impact of partner violence on women's health

- Nearly 47% of women who experienced partner violence had injuries as a result of the violence. Over 18% of these women ever needed health care due to the severity of the injuries.

- The proportion of women who ever thought of suicide was higher among women who ever experienced partner violence (19.7%) than among never abused women (8%).
- Women who ever experienced partner violence were more than twice likely to have a miscarriage (8%) than women who never experienced partner violence (3.5%).

Impact of partner violence on children's wellbeing and intergenerational violence

- Half of women who experienced physical partner violence said their children witnessed the violence.
- Children of women who experienced partner violence were more likely to have dropped school (7.1%) than children of never abused women (2.2%).
- Women who experienced partner violence were more likely to report that they witnessed their mother being beaten by a partner, that their partners witnessed their mother being beaten by a partner, and that their partner was beaten in childhood.

Women's responses to partner violence

- Over one-third of ever-abused women (37%) had never told anyone about the violence. Those who did disclose the violence mostly confided in family members or friends.
- A majority of ever-abused women (65.8%) never sought help from formal services or authorities.

Physical and/or sexual violence by non-partners

- Nearly 14% of all interviewed women in Palau have experienced physical violence by a non-partner in their lifetime.
- Slightly over 15% of women in Palau have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15 in their lifetime. The most commonly reported perpetrators were male family members and male friends/acquaintances.
- Almost 12% of all respondents experienced sexual abuse before the age of 15, mostly when respondents were aged 10-14 (55.4%) and when they were aged 5-9 (41.7%). The most commonly reported perpetrators of child sexual abuse were male family members.

Recommendations

- Maintain the Stakeholders Committee as a resource group to provide advice and support for eradicating VAW in the country.
- Disseminate the results of this study for the community to be aware and better understand the magnitude of VAW, its causes, and its consequences on women, children, and families.
- Develop and support awareness programs around the Family Protection Act (FPA) and available services and support systems for women and families in Palau.
- Support current programs that provide support to victims of VAW and provide training and technical assistance to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for first responders.
- Promote inter-agency collaboration to enable cooperation and resource sharing amongst governmental agencies that work on supporting victims and eradicating VAW.
- Provide current MOH workers, both medical and administrative staff, with training to adequately handle cases of VAW.
- Provide further support to women's groups in the country and work with the main women's organization, Mechesil Belau, to include discussions on VAW in their annual meeting agenda.
- Create a national plan that takes into account the results of this study, gender policy, and other social development goals to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts and that all efforts are towards one goal: stopping VAW.
- Develop educational programs for women, men, and families to sensitize them on VAW and inform them about available support services.
- Strengthen awareness efforts to prevent sexual abuse of children, as well as mechanisms to protect children in situations of abuse.
- Ensure that disabled women have access to information about VAW and support services when needed.

- Establish a Women's Center staffed with capable personnel who can provide adequate support services to women, victims of VAW, and their children.
- Establish a Women's/Family Shelter for those seeking short-term refuge from abusive situations.
- Strengthen the use of traditional values and practices in families and in the community as protective mechanisms against VAW.
- Establish and support a data collection mechanism for the health system and law enforcement to regularly collect information on VAW cases.
- Support a survey for men regarding their experiences with violence and perceptions on VAW.
- Develop succession plans for the MOH for additional qualified health workers who are trained and able to handle cases of VAW.



1. Introduction

1.1. Violence against women

Violence Against Women (VAW) is considered a major public health problem and violation of women's human rights.¹ The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993) recognizes this concern and defines violence against women as *"any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."*² VAW not only causes physical, emotional, and mental health problems for a woman, but it also affects children, families, and the society as a whole. VAW affects women from all backgrounds every day, including women and young girls in Palau.

According to the United Nations, women aged 15-44 are more at risk of rape and domestic violence than from cancer, car accidents, war, and malaria.³ At the same time, the 2000 Millennium Declaration acknowledged that the promotion of gender equality and empowerment for women is vital to achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development.⁴ As such, it is critical to understand the prevalence, drivers, and consequences of VAW in order to better address this phenomenon. However, lack of reliable data often makes it difficult to achieve such understanding.

The World Health Organization (WHO) was one of the first organizations to conduct a comprehensive study on VAW across countries from a public health perspective. This was the *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women* and its methodology

combined qualitative and quantitative research to produce reliable results that can be compared across countries. Importantly, its mixed-methods approach adheres to ethical and safety standards for research on VAW.⁵ The study was implemented between 2000 and 2005 and gathered data from over 24,000 women in 10 countries.⁶

The WHO Multi-country Study methodology has been utilized in other Pacific Island countries, including Samoa (2007), Solomon Islands (2009), Kiribati (2010), Vanuatu (2011), Tonga (2012), and Fiji (2012). In an effort to understand the prevalence of violence against women in Palau and be able to compare it with prevalence in other countries in the region, the Belau Family Health and Safety Study replicated the same methodology and this report presents its findings.

1.2. Geographic and demographic context

Palau is located in the most western group of the Caroline Islands in Micronesia. Its location is almost equidistant from the Philippines to the west, Papua New Guinea to the south, and Guam to the northeast (Figure 1.1). Comprised of over 340 islands within six island groups, Palau is a small country with a total land mass area of 459 square kilometers.⁷

The main islands of Babeldaob and Koror contain most of the population. The outer islands including Kayangel to the North, Peleliu and Angaur to the south as well as the four outer islands of Sonsorol, Hatohobei, Merir, and Pulo Ana contain the rest of the population. In addition, more than 200 uninhabited raised coral limestone islands known as "rock islands" stretch south of the main islands.

¹ World Health Organization. (2013). Violence against women: Intimate partner and sexual violence against women. In Media Centre. Fact Sheet No 239

² United Nations. (1993). Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. United Nations General Assembly Resolution, document A/RES/48/104.

³ UN Department of Public Information. (2011). Violence Against Women: The Situation. DPI/2546A

⁴ Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. (2005). Women in an Insecure World: Violence against Women Facts, Figures and Analysis. Geneva: DCAF.

⁵ Jansen, H. A. F. M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili.

⁶ Garcia-Moreno, C. et al. (2006). Prevalence of intimate partner violence: Findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence. *Lancet*, 7;368 (9543):1260-9.

⁷ Central Intelligence Agency. (2014). Palau. In *The world factbook*.

Figure 1.1. Map of Palau⁸



The diverse fauna in the islands include more than 5,000 species of insects as well as 141 bird species,⁹ which include the national bird *Biiib*. In addition, the oceans around Palau contain some of the most diverse marine species. The waters contain some 200 algae types, sea grasses, sponges, corals, as well as numerous other marine creatures. In 2009, the National Government banned commercial fishing of sharks within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In 2014, the Government declared its intention to create a marine sanctuary, thus further banning overall commercial fishing within its EEZ. These decisions stem from the importance of the ocean to the way of life of Palauans who depend on the ocean for daily sustenance as well as the main driver for the tourism industry.

The Republic of Palau adopted a constitution on July 1, 1981 and declared its independence through a Compact of Free

Association (COFA) with the United States on October 1, 1994. During the same year, Palau became the 185th member of the United Nations. Under the COFA, Palau receives financial assistance and defense from the U.S. in exchange for rights to maintain a military base on its islands. In addition, there are also provisions under the COFA for major infrastructure projects and coverage of over 40 U.S. federal programs including air safety, health services, and natural disaster relief, among other benefits.¹⁰ Before becoming a constitutional government, Palau had been under the administration and direction of four major countries: Spain, Germany, Japan, and the U.S. The U.S. Navy administered Palau and other Micronesian islands that had been ruled by Japan after World War II. In 1947, the United Nations placed Palau and other Micronesian islands under the trusteeship of the United States in a group called the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

According to the 2012 Mini-Census, Palau has a total population of 17,501, consisting of 9,217 males and 8,284 females with a sex ratio of 111.3 males per 100 females.¹¹ The median age in Palau is 35 years. The state of Koror is the urban area¹² of Palau, with the rest of the 15 states considered as rural areas. Over 60% of the population lives in the state of Koror, while the remaining 40% of the population lives in the other 15 states. Of the total number of housing units, 85% of the total population lives in households while 3% lives in group quarters.¹³

Palauan citizens represent 73% of the population. The country is predominantly Christian with nearly half of the population being Catholics and one-third Protestant (Figure 1.2).

With a GDP per capita of \$11,245 (2013),¹⁴ Palau has one of the highest standards of living among Pacific Island countries. The main economic activities are tourism, government services, and fishing. The service sector represents roughly 80% of the GDP and employs about half of the population. As with other Pacific Island countries, the main economic challenge of Palau is maintaining long-term viability of its economy vis-à-vis decreasing external support.

⁸ Map taken from www.mapsofworld.com

⁹ Kitalong, A., & Perryclear, W. (1998). A personal tour of Palau. Palau: A.H. Kitalong.

¹⁰ Secretariat of the Pacific Community. (2008). Palau Country Profile. Noumea: SPC.

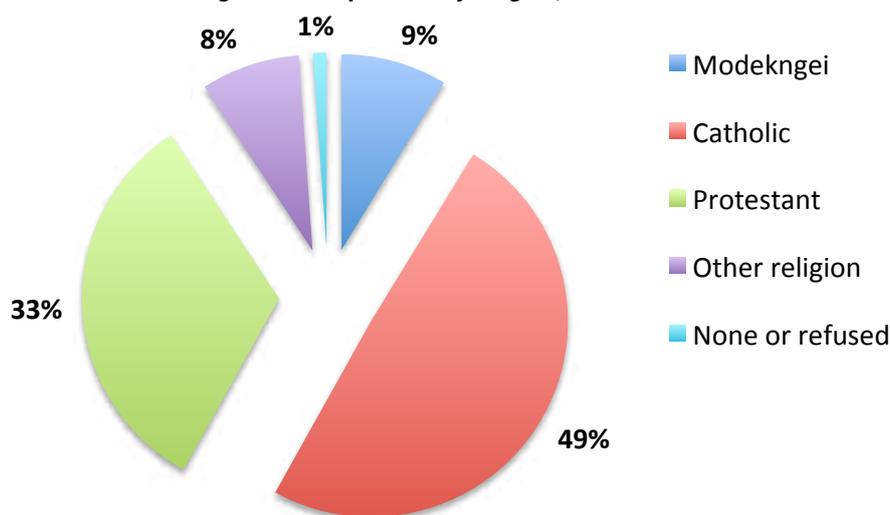
¹¹ Office of Planning and Statistics, Bureau of Budget and Planning. (2012). 2012 Census Report, ROP.

¹² Urban area: "comprising settlements with a generally urban character (physical structure is predominantly non-traditional and whose residents are engaged in predominantly non-traditional activities), a minimum population of 500 persons and a minimum population density of 500 persons per square mile (about 195 persons per square kilometer)." 2012 Census Report.

¹³ All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Examples are people living in schools/dorms, hospitals or wards for mental/physical disability, juvenile institutions, religious houses, etc.

¹⁴ Bureau of Budget and Planning. (2013). 2013 ROP Statistical Yearbook.

Figure 1.2. Population by religion, 2005 Census



1.3. What is known on violence against women in Palau?

Palau is a matrilineal society where women traditionally held positions of power and respect equal to those of their male counterparts. However, paternalistic colonizers during the first half of the 20th century undermined women's authority, revoking their property rights and relegating them to subordinate positions in modern institutions. It was not until the 1950s that Palauan women started to reassert themselves and re-claim their rights, though they continue to face discrimination and other challenges.¹⁵ Certain traditional values and practices existed (and some still exist) that protected women, especially during pregnancy.

Although literature on these changes in gender roles and overall violence against women in Palau is limited, it is insightful to gain understanding of the context in which Palauan women live. This section outlines available articles, statistics, and initiatives related to violence against women in the country.

Articles and reports on VAW in Palau

a) Palau: A Situation Analysis of Children, Youth and Women (2008).¹⁶ This report provides a situational analysis of the condition of children and women in Palau. The report indicates that of the annual average of 90 cases of adult domestic violence reported to the Victims of Crimes Assistance (VOCA) program, 90% involve assaults against women by domestic partners. The report also cites data from a 2007 study of high school students in Palau, which shows high levels of violence among school-aged couples and high levels of coerced sex. Specifically, data

reveals that 14% of students were physically assaulted by a partner and 21% were forced to have sexual intercourse.

b) Perceptions of the social, cultural, and psychological wellbeing in Palau (1997).¹⁷ Although outdated, this study provides a good examination of the social, cultural, and psychological aspects of the wellbeing of Palau. The study utilized the Campbell Community Survey (CCS), which consists of 100 statements that are answered using a six-point scale based on how much a respondent agrees or disagrees with each item. The survey was given to Palauan health care professionals, high school students, and American expatriates. In the area of intimate partner violence, all groups consistently reported that they knew of Palauan women who were victims of physical abuse by their partners. Specifically, 48% of health care professionals, 45% of high school students, and 49% of American expatriates agreed with that "there are people in my hamlet¹⁸ who are physically abused by their spouses."

c) Ending Violence Against Women & Girls: Evidence, Data and Knowledge in the Pacific Island Countries (2010).¹⁹ This report provides a synopsis of existing literature and survey material on the nature and extent of gender-based violence in 15 Pacific Island countries, including Palau. Among other things, the report states that access to justice in Palau is weak as there is a need for more extensive legislation to address violence against women and girls. For example, the report indicates that there is no crime of rape within marriage and no statute that specifically addresses domestic violence. It is important to note that this has changed since the passing of RPPL 8-51, also known as the Family Protection Act, in 2012.

¹⁵ Otto, J. (2008). Palau: A Situation Analysis of Children, Women and Youth. Suva: Government of Palau with the assistance of UNICEF, p. vi.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Futterman-Collier, A. et al. (1997). Perceptions of the social cultural and psychological wellbeing in Palau. *Pacific Health Dialog*, 4(1): 28-34.

¹⁸ A hamlet is a small settlement – usually smaller than a village.

¹⁹ UNIFEM. (2010). Ending Violence against Women and Girls: Literature Review and Annotated Bibliography. Suva: UNIFEM.

d) The Millennium Development Goals: Initial Status Report (2008).

²⁰ This report provides the first formal assessment of Palau's progress in the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs). With respect to Goal 3 on promoting gender equality and empowering women, Palau has not yet achieved gender equality across all spheres of life. However, the report indicates that the roles of women in modern institutions have expanded, with women now surpassing men in education attainment. Despite constitutional protections, the report states that some laws discriminate against married women. For instance, laws that criminalize rape do not extend the same level of protection against coerced sex to married women as it does to unmarried women. In terms of inheritance, the law does not recognize a wife's rights to inherit property acquired during a marriage. Further, laws discriminate against female children whose rights to inherit are recognized only in the absence of male children.

e) **Palau 2013 Human Rights Report (2013).**²¹ This report provides information on internationally recognized individual, civil, political, and workers rights, as set forth in the International Declaration of Human Rights and other international agreements. Among other human rights issues, the report identified issues of domestic violence and trafficking in persons in Palau during 2013. The report states that alcohol and drug abuse often contributed to violence against women and children. At the same time, the document indicates that women were usually reluctant to press charges against their spouses and that there were no shelters for victims. On the other hand, the report suggests that government has conducted public education programs to combat abuse against women and children.

f) **Human Rights Council – Universal Periodic Review (2011).**²² The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process that involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States and provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries. While the UPR highlighted some positive achievements in Palau, such as raising awareness on the protection of children and passing legislation aimed at protecting children from violent crimes, challenges related to domestic violence remain. Among other things, the review indicates that discrimination and acts of violence against women often go unpunished and there are no facilities to protect victims of domestic violence.

Available statistics on VAW in Palau

The availability of statistics specifically on VAW is limited in Palau. The Bureau of Public Safety, under the Ministry of Justice, publishes statistics on crime and offences but these are not disaggregated by sex. As such, domestic violence statistics are often aggregated under assault/battery or abuse of a family/household member.²³ The table below shows the nature of the cases filed and disposed of in 2013.

Type of Crime	Crime Cases Filed	Crime Cases Disposed or Settled
Assault and Battery	24	23
Abuse of a Family/ Household Member	1	0
Child Sexual Abuse	1	3
Human Trafficking	6	0
Prostitution Laws Violation	14	0
Labor Law Violations	2	2

Source: Judiciary Branch Annual Report 2013

Ancillary data was found in Palau's National Review Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action report²⁴ and includes the following statistics:

- At least one reported domestic violence case per month;
- Between 2010 and 2012, reported domestic violence incidents related to alcohol doubled from 7 to 13 cases;
- Between January and April 2014, there were 14 cases of domestic violence compared to only one reported case in 2013. In 2014, there was the first ever-reported case of domestic violence of a woman towards a man. In all other cases, the perpetrator was a male against a woman;
- In 2013, there was one reported abuse of a family/ household member, 14 prostitution cases, and one child sexual abuse case. No domestic violence or prostitution cases were settled.

The same report indicates that in most domestic violence cases, the victim dropped the case after three days and that the victims rarely attended counseling. It also states that although many alcohol-related crimes involved domestic violence, these cases were not reported as such.

²⁰ MDG Task Force. (2008). The Millennium Development Goals: Initial Status Report. Suva: UNDP.

²¹ U.S. Department of State. (2014). Palau 2013 Human Rights Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

²² U.N. Human Rights Council. (2011). Universal Periodic Review.

²³ Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs. (2014). The Republic of Palau National Review Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Koror: UN Women.

²⁴ Ibid.



Human rights monitoring and reporting

Palau is party of the following human rights monitoring and reporting conventions:

- a) **Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC).**²⁵ Palau ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1995. The United Nations' Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review cited the country's fulfillment of its obligations under the CRC as a positive achievement in its 2011 report.
- b) **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).**²⁶ Palau signed the CEDAW treaty in 2011 but has not yet ratified it. It is one of seven countries that are not yet party to CEDAW along with the U.S., Iran, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Tonga.

- c) **Beijing Global Platform for Action (1995).**²⁷ Palau is a signatory of the Beijing Platform for Action, which sets out measures for national and international action for the advancement of women.
- d) **Millennium Development Goals (MGD) (2013).**²⁸ The 2013 Pacific Regional MGDs Tracking Report for Palau reported that the country is on track for six MDGs. However, in terms of promoting gender equality and empowering women, the report found that women remain under-represented in national congress, cabinet, and top echelon of the civil service.

Government agencies, policies, and initiatives related to VAW

- a) **Joint Country Strategy 2009-2013: Gender Policy.**²⁹ The government of Palau is working with the Human Development Program of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community to finalize a gender policy to address areas where women need special assistance and to enable discussion on emerging issues that may affect women in the future.
- b) **The Center for Women Empowerment.**³⁰ The Center for Women Empowerment is a non-governmental organization established in 2013 to promote and support women in politics and to address social issues through political leadership.
- c) **Bureau of Public Safety.**³¹ The Bureau of Public Safety (BPS) conducts thorough investigations of violence against women. The BPS has been active in campaigning against VAW and children and its staff is also actively engaged in awareness campaigns.
- d) **Women of Palau Conference.**³² The annual Women of Palau Conference (*Mechesil Belau Conference*) was first held in 1994. The conference is usually led by two traditional women leaders and convenes a series of consultative meetings with women from each state in Palau. The conference serves as an important vehicle to take action on improving women's lives in Palau. The conferences have been active in the passage of 19 laws and three Constitutional Convention Amendments.

²⁵ Yale Law School. (2006). Palau: Summary and Analysis. In *Representing Children Worldwide*.

²⁶ Women's Treaty. (n/a). In *CEDAW by the numbers*.

²⁷ Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs. (2014). *The Republic of Palau National Review Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*. Koror: UN Women.

²⁸ Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. (2013). *2013 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report*. Suva, Fiji.

²⁹ Government of Palau and Secretariat of the Pacific Community. (2009) *Joint Country Strategy 2009-2013*. Noumea: SPC, p. 8.

³⁰ Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs. (2014). *The Republic of Palau National Review Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*. Koror: UN Women.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

- e) **Gender Division.**³³ A Gender Division was established under the Bureau of Aging and Gender within the Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs to support initiatives in promoting gender equality.
- f) **Family Protection Act (2012).**³⁴ The Family Protection Act, passed in November 2012, is enforced by the Bureau of Public Safety and provides protection to families, including women and children, from all forms of violence. Specifically, the law includes a “no drop” policy, which means that once a victim reports a crime, authorities must follow due process even if the victim drops the charges. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was recently signed between the Ministry of Justice (Bureau of Public Safety), the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs, and the Palau Judiciary to ensure that appropriate protocols are in place to support families affected by violence.
- g) **Victims of Crime Assistance (VOCA).**³⁵ The Victims of Crime Assistance is a program under the Ministry of Health that deals with issues of domestic violence and child abuse and neglect.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid.



2. Research objectives and methodology

2.1. Objectives and organization of the study

The Belau Family Health Study consisted of a quantitative component and a qualitative component. The quantitative component sought to estimate the prevalence of partner and non-partner violence against women in the country, along with an estimation of the consequences of such violence. The qualitative component aimed to complement this by providing an in-depth understanding and context for the quantitative findings.

Through this approach, the Belau FHSS aimed to contribute further to the existing literature, statistics, and government efforts related to VAW. To this end, the study sought to accomplish the following direct and indirect objectives:

Direct study objectives

- Obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence of different forms of violence against women in a way that is comparable with other studies around the world.
- Assess the extent to which domestic violence against women is associated with a range of health and other socioeconomic outcomes.
- Identify factors that may either protect or put women at risk of experiencing partner violence.
- Document and compare the strategies and services women use to cope with domestic violence.³⁶

Indirect objectives and study outcomes

- Increase awareness about violence against women among researchers, policymakers, and health care providers.

- Contribute to the development of a network of people committed to address domestic violence.
- Ensure the results are used to inform policy and develop strategies and interventions to prevent and respond to violence against women.³⁷

Organization of the study

The Belau FHSS was implemented and managed by the Ministry of Health (MOH) between 2012 and 2014. A Small Working Group spearheaded the initial work plan for the study. In addition, a National Stakeholders Committee comprising the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance - Office of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs, Palau Housing Authority, Belau Human Rights Organization, Palau Women and Sports, Milad 'I Dil (women's organization), Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, the Attorney's General Office, legislators, and a faith-based organization provided much of the feedback and support for both the qualitative and quantitative sections of the study. Annex 1 includes a complete list of the research team members.

2.2. Methodology and ethical considerations

The Belau FHSS methodology builds on the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women. As mentioned above, the methodology included quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative portion consisted of a population-based questionnaire that provided data on the prevalence of different forms of domestic violence, as well as information on its impact on health, root causes, and associated risk factors. The qualitative methods included document reviews, a number of selected interviews with key informants, and focus group discussions.

³⁶ Jansen, H. A. F. M. (2012). Outline for the Family Health and Safety Studies in the Pacific Region 2012/13. Suva: UNFPA, p.6.

³⁷ Ibid.

Ethical clearance

Ethical clearance for the methodology of the WHO Multi-country Study, the basis of the Belau FHSS, was approved by the Scientific and Ethical Review Group (SERG) of the UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Program of Research, Development, and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) in October 1997. A Steering Committee and a Statistical Subcommittee later reviewed the core protocol in March 1998. The core protocol and questionnaire were reviewed and approved by SERG in October 1998.³⁸ In Palau, further ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of the Ministry of Health.

Operational definitions and types of violence against women

This study adopted the definition of violence against women used by the WHO Multi-country Study: the violence a woman experiences by a current or former intimate partner, whether cohabiting or not, that includes acts of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. The study also looked at economic violence, partner's controlling behavior, child sexual abuse, and violence by others than partners.³⁹

The study used two different timeframes to measure violence against women: lifetime and current violence. Lifetime violence refers to whether the respondent ever experienced violence. Current violence refers to whether the respondent experienced violence in the 12 months preceding the interview. In addition, the study looked at the frequency of the violence—i.e., whether it happened once, a few times, or many times. This allowed the study not only to estimate the prevalence but also the severity of the different forms of violence against women.⁴⁰

The Belau FHSS hence gathered information on the following types of violence against women:⁴¹

- Physical and sexual violence by intimate partners as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Emotional abuse by intimate partners as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Economic abuse by intimate partners as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Physical violence by perpetrators other than partners

since age 15 as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.

- Sexual violence by perpetrators other than partners since age 15 as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Child sexual abuse (i.e., sexual abuse before the age of 15) by perpetrators other than partners.

For measuring sexual abuse during childhood, the study used two approaches. The first was to directly ask respondents about sexual violence before the age of 15. The second approach consisted of anonymously asking the respondent to disclose child sexual abuse by marking a face card (Figure 2.1). The sad face indicated having experienced child sexual abuse while the happy face indicated no child sexual abuse. After marking the face card, the respondent placed the card in a sealed envelope.

Figure 2.1. Face card for reporting child sexual abuse, Palau 2013



The WHO Multi-country Study operationalized the definitions of each form of violence using a range of behavior-specific questions. Annex 2 summarizes the acts and behaviors used to define each type of violence measured in this study. These measures are aligned with the UN core set of indicators to properly estimate the prevalence, root causes, and consequences of violence against women, as approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in 2011.

2.3. Quantitative component

The quantitative component of the FHSS sought to replicate the quantitative methodology of the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women. A variant from the WHO methodology is the sample size and the

³⁸ Ibid., p.8.

³⁹ Jansen, H. A. F. M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma`a Fafine mo e Famili, pp. 24-26.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

target population. The WHO Multi-country Study sampled one or two sites in a country, while the FHSS utilized a nationally representative sample. In addition, the WHO Multi-country Study involved women aged 15-49 while the FHSS interviewed women aged 15-64.⁴²

Sample design

The Belau FHSS included all 16 states with the exception of Hatohobei (Tobi) and Sonsorol, which are remote states and with small populations. The survey also excluded hamlet Ngkekklau in the state of Ngaraard.⁴³ As per the 2012 Mini-Census, the total excluded population consisted of only 68 people out of 17,445, which represents about 0.4% of Palau's population.

In the 2012 Mini-Census, living quarters were divided in two distinct groups:

- Group Quarters
- Private Dwellings

A definition of each group has been extracted from the Mini-Census field manual and can be found in Annex 7.

In the Group Quarter questionnaire for the Mini-Census, field staff was required to define what type of group quarter it was. There were seven options available:

1. Prison
2. College dorm
3. School dorm
4. Workers barracks
5. Religious quarters
6. Live aboard
7. Other

For the FHSS, the Small Working Group (SWG) decided to include categories 2) College dorms, 4) Workers barracks, and 5) Religious quarters in the group quarters to be visited. During the 2012 Mini-Census, no religious quarters were encountered; therefore, only college dorms and workers barracks were included in the FHSS.

Both sampling frames were modified to remove units that were not within the scope of the survey. The modifications were as follows:

Private dwellings

- All private households located in the states of Hatohobei, Sonsorol, and the Hamlet Ngkekklau were removed.
- All households that did not contain a female aged 14-64 at the time of the census were removed. The age cutoff of 14 was chosen because some 14 year olds at census time would be 15 at the time of the survey.

A little over 20% of the population was removed from the sample as a result of these exclusions. Some households would have had an eligible female in this excluded 20%; however, cost- and time-savings justified this approach.

Group Quarters

- All group quarters located in the states of Hatohobei, Sonsorol, and the Hamlet Ngkekklau (where none existed) were removed.
- Group quarters which were classified as either 1) Prison, 3) School dorm, 6) Live aboard, and 7) Other were removed.
- Group quarters that did not contain a female aged 14-64 at the time of the census were removed.

These modifications resulted in removing slightly less than 50 group quarters, mostly because no females aged 14-64 were present.

Given that only national level estimates were required for the study, geographical stratification was not required for the FHSS. However, due to the different nature of the private dwelling and group quarter populations, different sampling strategies were required for these two groups. Accordingly, the population of Palau was stratified by dwelling type prior to sample selection. The population of eligible females for these two groups, once the areas of Hatohobei, Sonsorol and Ngkekklau were removed, is as follows:

Figure 2.2. FHSS Sampling Frame, Palau 2013

Type of Quarter	Females aged 14-64	
	Frame	Sample
Private dwellings	5,282	1,054
Group quarters	619	123
Total	5,901	1,177

⁴² The FHSS Methodology Outline justified the use of this broader age group (15-64 years) on the following: "To include older women – while they more frequently have issues with recall bias – is nevertheless justified and strongly recommended, because we cannot ignore the experiences of older women in their homes. Moreover recent research has shown that they commonly suffer from specific types of elderly abuse. Further, the UN indicators refer to all women over 15 years. Recent studies elsewhere using the WHO methodology have also included women 50+ (e.g., New Zealand, Viet Nam, Turkey)." Taken from: Jansen, H. A. F. M. (2012). Outline for the Family Health and Safety Studies in the Pacific Region 2012/13. Suva: UNFPA Sub-regional Pacific Office, p. 9.

⁴³ The hamlet of Ngkekklau was excluded from the sample because the entire population was displaced due to the Typhoon Bopha, which affected the area in December 2012

The sample in Figure 2.2 was achieved by allocating samples proportional to the population of women aged 14-64 in each group. For example, the sample of 1,054 women for private dwellings was calculated as follows:

$$1,054 = 5,282/5,901 * 1,177$$

Given Palau's small population, a responding sample of 1,000 females was considered sufficient. The sample included an additional 15% to allow for sample loss. As such, the study used a sample of 1,177 females to achieve a responding sample of 1,000 eligible women.

The sampling strategy for each stratum was as follows:

Selection of households

For the private dwellings sample, a list of all households was sorted by the following variables:

- State
- Hamlet
- Geographical position

Once sorted, a skip was run through the list in order to select the required number of households. For the private dwelling sample, the skip was:

$$3,404 / 1,054 = 3.23$$

3,404 is the number of private households in the sample frame and 1,054 is the number of eligible females to select in the sample.

Selection of group quarters

The list of group quarters was sorted by size, where the size measure was the number of eligible females in the group quarter at the time of the census. A skip was then run through the list to determine which group quarters were selected and how many females should be selected from each group quarter. The skip was:

$$619 / 123 = 5.03$$

619 is the number of eligible females in group quarters in the sample frame and 123 is the number of eligible females to select in the sample. In the end, 72 group quarters were selected with the number of eligible females to select from in each ranging from 1 to 12.



Questionnaire

The Belau Family Health and Safety Study utilized version 10⁴⁴ of the WHO Multi-country Study questionnaire with adaptations to the Palauan context. Although there are various international languages used in Palau by foreign workers and residents, the generic questionnaire was translated into the national language, Palauan. Minor modifications and additions were included to ensure the local lexicon was taken into consideration. The community group *Desisichii a Buai*⁴⁵ undertook the translation and modifications. Thorough reverse translation was also done to ensure that translations were adequate, clear, and tailored to the local settings.

The questionnaire consisted of an administration form, a household selection form, a household questionnaire, a women's questionnaire, and a reference sheet. The women's questionnaire included an individual consent form and the following 12 sections:

Section 1: Characteristics of the respondent and her community

Section 2: General health

Section 3: Reproductive health

Section 4: Information regarding children

Section 5: Characteristics of current or most recent partner

Section 6: Attitudes towards gender roles

Section 7: Experiences of partner violence

Section 8: Injuries resulting from partner violence

⁴⁴ Jansen, H.A.F.M. et al. (2003). WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Life Experiences. Questionnaire for the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence. Version 10 (Rev. 26 January 2005).

⁴⁵ Members include men and women who are retirees from various sectors including former nurses, teachers, linguists, and others. Although the group included men, only the women members provided the support with translating the questionnaire.

Section 9: Impact of partner violence and coping mechanisms used by women

Section 10: Non-partner violence

Section 11: Financial autonomy

Section 12: Anonymous reporting of childhood sexual abuse and respondent feedback

The questionnaire was administered through face-to-face interviews and targeted all eligible women. Nonetheless, some parts of the questionnaire were applicable to only some eligible women. For example, questions on miscarriages were only asked to women who reported ever being pregnant.

Annex 3 includes the English version of the questionnaire utilized in the Belau Family Health and Safety Study.

Fieldworkers' selection and training

Qualified female fieldworkers were recruited through various means, including newspaper advertisement, local radio announcements, and word of mouth. The National Research Coordinator carefully selected each interviewer through short interviews. The training for interviewers lasted three consecutive weeks and included a week of pilot testing. The training of field editors also lasted three weeks. The pilot took place in one of the most densely populated urban areas in the island of Ngerkebesang, Koror state. Intensive training before the pilot was necessary, as the pilot location was included in the sample. At the end of the training, a total of 20 field interviewers were retained and organized in five field teams. Each team had one supervisor who also served as a field editor. In addition, there were two field editors who supported all the teams.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork started immediately after the training and pilot were completed. All five teams were provided cars and drivers. All fieldwork activities took place between April and June 2013. The National Research Coordinator supported and oversaw field activities at all times.

Ethical and safety considerations

Given the sensitive nature of researching violence against women, the safety of fieldworkers and interviewees was always the top priority. The team carefully followed the WHO ethical and safety guidelines to guide all research activities. Among other measures, it was of utmost importance to ensure confidentiality and privacy to protect the safety of the respondents and field staff, as well as to guarantee the collection of quality data.⁴⁶ Accordingly, fieldworkers had the

responsibility of preventing the study from producing any or further harm on respondents. Interviewers were also trained to respect the respondent's decisions and responses at all times.

Consent to participate in the survey was obtained from the selected women before commencing the interview. During the process of securing consent, it was explained to all respondents that all information would be kept confidential and that they could stop the interview at any point. Interviewers reminded respondents about confidentiality and the option of ending the interview at any time before starting the sections with the most sensitive questions. All respondents were interviewed in private.



The questionnaire used a generic name to avoid the unsafe disclosure of the scope of the study. The questionnaire was therefore titled "Belau Family Health Survey". This name allowed interviewers to safely explain the survey to others in the community. The specific scope of the survey was disclosed only when interviewers had secured complete privacy and consent from respondents. The generic name also allowed respondents to safely explain the survey to others in their household or community.

A counselor was available to support interviewers if they felt distressed with the stories of the respondents. The VOCA Program Coordinator, Ms. Rebecca Koshiba, made counseling services available to the team. Interviewers also used each other as a support system by having regular formal and informal debriefing sessions to share experiences and release any distress. Interviewers were allowed to request breaks or leave the study altogether if they felt unbearably affected by the study.

An information sheet with available services for victims of violence was disguised as a "menstrual calendar" and distributed among respondents. These services included

⁴⁶ World Health Organization. (2001). Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women. Geneva: WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1.

contact information of the Victims of Crime Assistance Office (VOCA), the Family Health Unit, community health centers, as well as the Police Department emergency numbers. The “menstrual calendar” was given to all women after the completion of the interview, regardless of whether or not they disclosed incidents of violence.

A dummy questionnaire including only questions on women’s health issues was also available in cases where household members, particularly husbands/partners, demanded to know what was in the questionnaire.

The Police Department was also informed that a study on women’s health was being conducted in the community.



Quality control mechanisms

The FHSS adopted a number of quality control mechanisms to ensure that the data collected was of high quality and comparable to the VAW collected in other countries. These mechanisms include:

- The use of a standardized training package, including the FHSS training facilitator’s manual, FHSS interviewers’ manual, and the FHSS supervisor’s manual, among others.
- Collection of detailed information from all eligible women in each household to explore potential sampling biases.
- Close supervision of each interviewer by field supervisors/editors and regular interviewer performance indicators—e.g., completed interviews, response rate, disclosure of violence, etc.
- Random checks by field supervisors/editors to verify the selection process of the interviewed women.
- Revision of completed questionnaires by supervisors/editors to identify issues such as incomplete sections, missed skips, etc. and revisiting households to correct/verify information.

- Secondary revision of the questionnaire at the central office.
- Skip checking by the data entry system, batch file checking, and double data entry of each questionnaire with subsequent validation where discrepancies existed.

Data processing and analysis

The data were entered using the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPRO) and analyzed with Stata (statistical software). Prior to the descriptive analysis, the International Data Analyst built a household socioeconomic index. Annex 6 includes detailed information regarding the creation of this index..

2.4. Qualitative component

The Belau FHSS also used the WHO methodology as basis for its qualitative component. A combination of in-depth interviews with key informants, group discussions with project stakeholders, and focus group discussions with men and women were carried out. Debriefings with field interviewers during the quantitative portion of the research were also used as qualitative data. Finally, a literature review on topics related to violence against women and children in Palau was also conducted.

Key informants included a number of government representatives, health professionals, subject matter experts, and other members of the Palauan society who deal with violence against women. These interviews aimed at gaining further understanding of the context in which violence against women takes place. For this study, 11 informants were interviewed between August 2012 and March 2014. Annex 5 provides a complete list of the key informants interviewed.

Given that members of the stakeholder committee included human rights activists, relevant government officials and researchers, discussion groups with these stakeholders served as an additional source of information to gain further insight into violence against women in general, but in particular on existing barriers—cultural, legal, etc.—to properly address intimate partner violence in Palau. A total of three discussion groups took place between March and August 2013.

In the case of focus groups, two sessions were held with men and women in Koror. Because the lifestyle in urban and rural areas differs and with it, perceptions and experiences of partner violence can also vary, it was considered important to include men and women living in both areas. Participants were also diverse in terms of age, marital status, number of children (including several with no children), educational background, and occupation. Participants were recruited from market places, coffee shops, stores, offices, and other areas around Palau. Participants were presented with various open-ended questions and story cases.

The experiences of field interviewers during data collection were also deemed valuable to understand the environment in which violence against women unfolds. As such, the debriefing sessions with field interviewers were recorded and used to further complement the quantitative findings of the study. Approximately three formal and a number of informal debriefing sessions were recorded and analyzed as part of the qualitative component.

Lastly, a literature review was carried out to understand specific aspects associated with violence against women. Specifically, the literature review aimed to explore previously researched associations between alcohol consumption and partner violence, socio-demographic characteristics found to increase the risk of experiencing violence, and other social issues that could be correlated with partner violence in Palau.

The findings from the qualitative component were incorporated throughout the section on quantitative results, as appropriate.



3. Response rate and description of the survey sample

This section provides an overview of the sample of respondents, the response rate, and the extent to which the sample resembles the real population of women aged 15-64 in Palau. In addition, this section also discusses the level of satisfaction of respondents with the interview.

3.1. Response rates

Notwithstanding the highly sensitive nature of the survey, the response rate for the Belau FHSS was high. Of a total of 1,168 households in the sample, 1,131 were eligible households—i.e., not vacant, destroyed, not found households, or households with inhabitants who did not speak Palauan or English. Among these eligible households, 95.1% completed the household interview and about 91% of them had an eligible woman (Table 3.1).

Of the 984 households with an eligible woman, 931 women (94.6%, unweighted) completed the individual interview.⁴⁷ This individual response rate was similar in urban and rural areas, with response rates of 94.3% and 95.2% respectively.

Among the 1,131 eligible households, 3.4% households refused to take part in the survey. In 1.4% of cases the entire

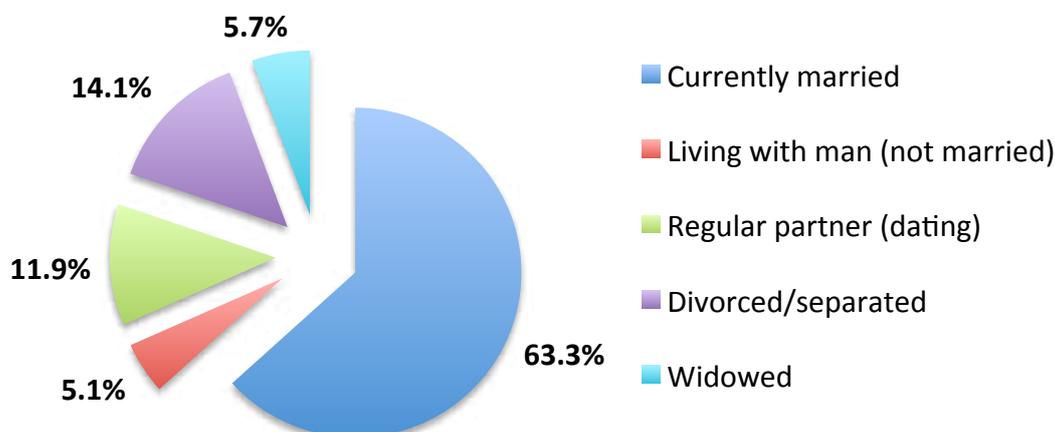
household was absent, and in less than 1% of households no inhabitant was found at the time of the visit(s). Among the 984 households with eligible women, 2.1% of selected women refused to participate in the survey, 1.4% spoke a language the interviewer could not understand/speak, 0.5% were incapacitated, 0.4% were not at home at the time of the visit(s), and 0.9% did not want to continue the interview.

It is important to note that the results reported in section 3.2 onwards, unless otherwise stated, used weighted data based on the total eligible women in the household to correct for any differences in selection probability within the household.

3.2. Description of the respondents in the sample

Among all respondents who completed the interview, 92.8% reported ever having a partner (Table 3.2). Of these ever-partnered women, 63.3% reported being currently married, 14.1% were divorced or separated, 11.9% had a regular partner (dating), 5.7% were widowed, and 5.1% were living with a man but were not married (Figure 3.1). Among all respondents, 66.8% were in urban areas and 33.2% were in rural areas (Table 3.3).

Figure 3.1. Partnership status among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013



⁴⁷ World Health Organization. (2001). Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women. Geneva: WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1.

The level of education among respondents was high with 95.1% of respondents having completed at least high school (Table 3.3). Specifically, 51.7% of women had achieved tertiary education and 43.4% had achieved secondary education.

The majority of respondents reported being Roman Catholics (45.2%) and Evangelical Protestants (27.3%). Other reported religious denominations included Modekngei⁴⁸ (9.2%), Seventh Day Adventist (7.5%), and other Christian denominations (6.3%) (Table 3.3).

In terms of socioeconomic status, the Belau FHSS included a series of questions on household asset ownership that were used to proxy household socioeconomic status by developing an asset index (Annex 6). Based on this asset index, a large segment of respondents were of higher socioeconomic status (asset richer) with 47.3% of respondents being of medium socioeconomic status and 26.8% of high socioeconomic status. Nearly 18% of respondents were in the lowest socioeconomic group (asset poorest) (Table 3.3).

3.3. Representativeness of the sample

In order to determine the extent to which the Belau FHSS sample reflects the true population of females aged 15-64 in Palau, two approaches were used. First, a number of demographic and infrastructure characteristics were compared with that of the real population. These characteristics include location (urban/rural), educational attainment, ethnicity, access to piped water, etc. Second, data on the age distribution of respondents (weighted, unweighted, and census data) was plotted to determine whether age distribution follows the same trend.

Estimates from unweighted, weighted, and census data of demographic characteristics—including location, educational

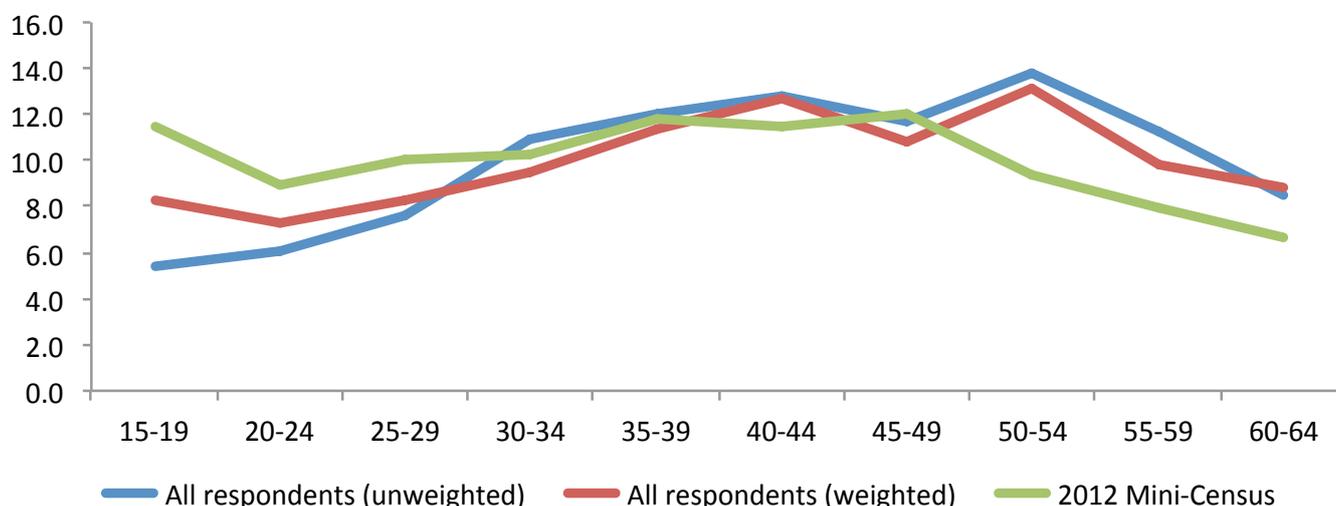
attainment, and ethnicity—are similar (Table 3.3). In terms of infrastructure characteristics—such as access to piped water, connection to public sewer, and access to electricity—estimates calculated using unweighted, weighted, and census data also follow similar trends.

In the case of the age distribution of respondents, Figure 3.2 shows an overall larger proportion of women in the middle age groups (30-45 years). The figure also shows, however, that the younger age groups (15-29) are underrepresented while the older age groups (45-64) are overrepresented. Although the weighted data slightly corrects for this, these two age groups are still misrepresented in this study. This is likely due to the sampling strategy used in the FHSS, in which only one woman per household was interviewed for safety reasons. Women in households with fewer eligible women were likely to be overrepresented because of a higher probability of being selected. This consequently affects the age distribution of respondents, as younger women are more likely to live in households where there are other females in the eligible age group (e.g., mother or sisters). In contrast, women in the older age groups are likely to have, on average, fewer eligible women in the household (e.g., mother is too old or daughters no longer live in the household).

3.4. Effect of selection probability on findings

The sampling strategy of the Belau FHSS, whereby only one woman among all eligible women in the household is selected for the interview, may create biases in the estimation of results. Tables 3.3 and 3.4 compare estimates of socio-demographic characteristics and prevalence figures of violence when applying weights to correct for the selection probability of eligible women within the household. Although results show

Figure 3.2. Age distribution among all respondents, Palau 2013



⁴⁸ Modekngei is a religion founded in 1917 by a Palauan named Temedad. The religion is a hybrid of both ancient Palauan customs and Christianity.

that prevalence estimates are similar between unweighted and weighted data, other results did show some differences, such as current partnership status. All results presented in the report are based on weighted data unless otherwise indicated.

3.5. Participation bias

Participation bias could be created by the sampling strategy itself, as explained above, as well as by the reluctance of a selected woman to participate. Therefore, the study used an extended operational definition of the household and of eligible women. Specifically, the study considered eligible for the interview female visitors who had been living in the household for at least four weeks prior to the interview and domestic workers who slept at least five nights a week in the household. Additionally, interviewers were trained to use various strategies aimed at minimizing refusals. Given that the individual response rate in the whole country was high (94.6%), the effect of participation bias is expected to be low.

3.6. Respondents' satisfaction with interview

It is often believed that women who have experienced violence would not want to be asked about those experiences. The survey included a question on satisfaction with the interview to explore this issue. As shown in Table 3.5, most women (86.6%) reported that the interview made them feel good or better, regardless of their experience of violence. When comparing women according to their experiences of violence, more women who disclosed both physical and sexual violence said they felt good or better after participating in the interview (91.7%) compared to women who reported no violence (86.7%) and to women who reported only one type of violence (physical only 77.8%; sexual only 85.3%).



RESULTS

Introduction

The next chapters (4-11) primarily present the results of the quantitative component of the study. This section also incorporates qualitative results, where relevant, to add insight, complement, or provide context to the quantitative results.



Chapter 4 presents findings on the patterns and scope of violence by partners. Chapter 5 describes results on violence against women by others (non-partners). Chapter 6 discusses women's attitudes and perceptions about gender roles and violence against women. Chapter 7 presents results on the association of partner violence with women's health and wellbeing. Chapter 8 discusses the impact of violence against women on children and the intergenerational aspects of violence. Chapter 9 presents findings on the reaction of women who have been abused by partners. Chapter 10 discusses the risk and protective factors associated with partner violence. Lastly, Chapter 11 presents findings on men's perspectives regarding partner violence. Chapters 12 and 13 present final discussions, conclusions, and recommendations.

A significant amount of detailed information collected through the survey is presented in tables in Annex 8. While many crucial findings are highlighted in the report, readers are advised to refer to the tables for more details.

Qualitative findings are inserted throughout in shaded boxes.

4. Violence against women by partners

This section presents results on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women by a male partner, including physical and sexual violence, emotional and economic abuse, and controlling behaviors. It also explores the severity of the violence and the extent of overlap of different types of partner violence.

Specifically, the results presented in this chapter correspond to the 886 ever-partnered women, as only ever-partnered women were asked about partner violence. The study uses the term ever-partnered, rather than ever-married, because this group includes women who are currently (or were in the past) cohabiting with or dating a man without being married.

Only comparisons across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, education, religion, etc.) or by experience of violence that were found to be statistically significant are reported.

MAIN FINDINGS

- 23% of ever-partnered women in Palau have experienced physical partner violence in their lifetime and 6.5% experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- The most commonly reported acts of physical partner violence were being slapped or having something thrown at them (17%), being pushed or shoved (16%), and being hit with a fist or something else (11%).
- 4.5% of ever-pregnant women experienced physical violence in at least one pregnancy. In almost all cases (96%) the father of the child was the perpetrator of the violence and over one-third (37%) indicated having been punched in the abdomen when the violence occurred.
- Slightly over 10% of women in Palau have experienced sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime and 3.5%

experienced this violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.

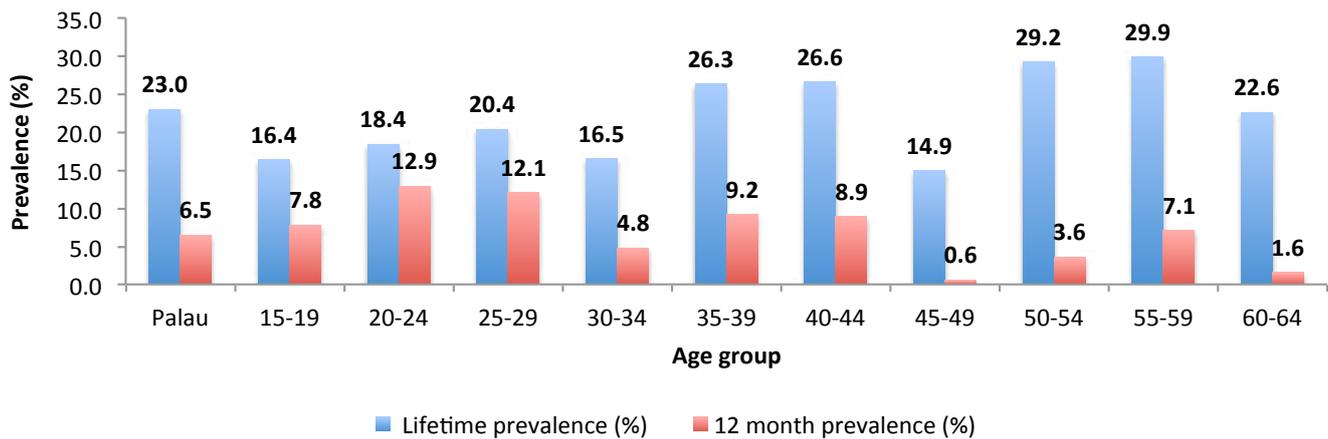
- The prevalence of physical partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview was higher among younger women (15-29).
- The prevalence of sexual partner violence, in lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview, was higher among women with elementary level education compared with women with higher educational levels.
- The most commonly reported act of sexual violence was being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to (lifetime 7.7%, current 2.4%).
- Slightly over one-quarter of women in Palau (25.2%) experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime and 8.4% in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Slightly over 23% of women in Palau reported experiencing emotional abuse by a partner in their lifetime and 9.1% in the 12 months preceding the interview.

4.1. Physical partner violence

Lifetime and current prevalence of physical violence

Lifetime prevalence of physical partner violence is defined as the proportion of ever-partnered women who reported they had experienced one or more acts of physical violence by a current or former partner at least once in her lifetime. Current prevalence of physical partner violence is the proportion of ever-partnered women reporting that at least one act of physical violence took place during the 12 months preceding the interview. By definition, current prevalence of physical

Figure 4.1. Lifetime and current prevalence of physical partner violence among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013



Note: Differences in prevalence across age categories are statistically significant.

partner violence is a subset of the women who reported experience of physical partner violence in their lifetime.⁴⁹

The prevalence of lifetime physical violence by a partner in Palau was 23%, while the prevalence of partner physical violence in the 12 months preceding the interview was 6.5% (Table 4.1, Figure 4.1). When observed across age groups, the prevalence of lifetime physical partner violence was higher among older women. This result was expected given that lifetime estimates reflect cumulative experiences of violence and older women are likely to report more instances of partner violence.

The prevalence of current physical partner violence was generally higher among younger women (under 30 years). Women aged 15-29 reported more experiences of current physical partner violence, with prevalence ranging between 7.8% and 12.9%. This trend is followed by the prevalence among women in the middle age categories (30-49), with figures reaching up to 9.2%. The trend decreased among women in the oldest age groups (over 50 years), with the highest prevalence at 7.1%.

Acts of physical partner violence

The most common acts of physical partner violence, both in lifetime and in the 12 months prior to the interview, were being slapped or having something thrown at them, being pushed or shoved, and being hit with a fist or something else (Figure

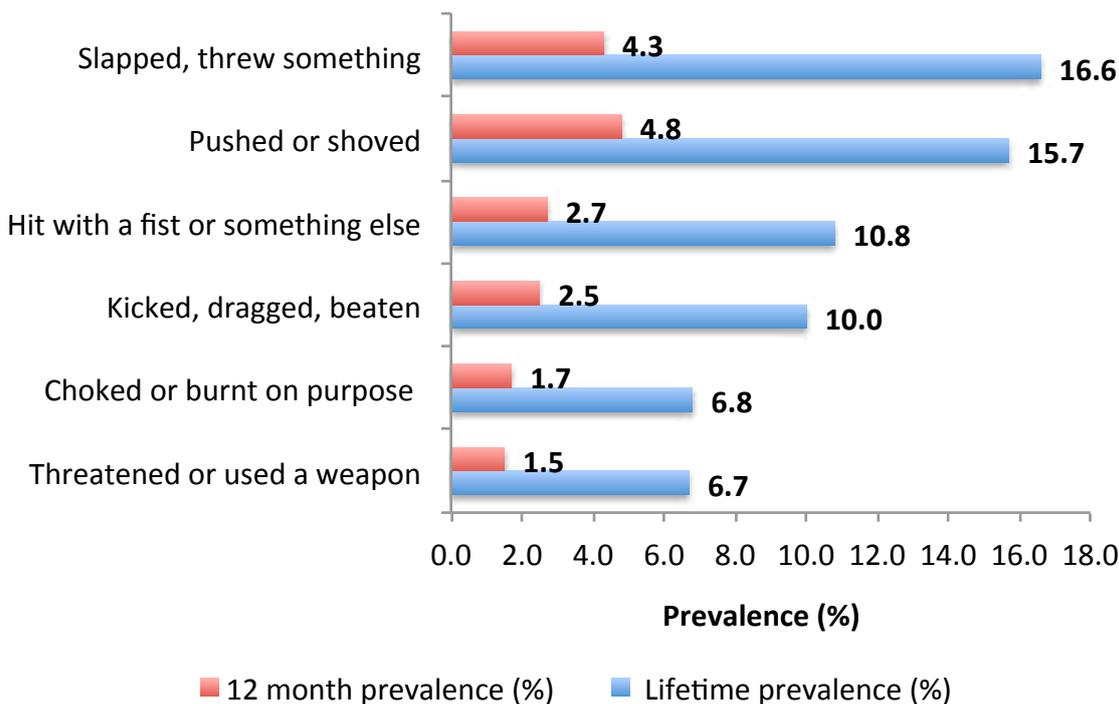
4.2, Table 4.2). Nearly 17% of women reported being slapped or having something thrown at them in their lifetime and 4.3% reported these acts happened in the 12 months preceding the interview. Almost 16% of women reported ever being pushed or shoved and 4.8% indicated this happened in the previous 12 months. Roughly 11% of women reported being hit with a fist or something else at least once in their life and 2.7% indicated this happened in the 12 months prior to the interview.

Other acts of violence reported by women who experienced physical partner violence were being kicked, dragged, or beaten (lifetime 10%, current 2.5%); being choked or burnt on purpose (lifetime 6.8%, current 1.7%); and being threatened with or had a gun, knife, or other weapon used on them (lifetime 6.7%, current 1.5%). Of all the women who reported experiencing physical partner violence, 23% reported at least one act of physical violence in lifetime and 6.5% said this happened in the 12 months prior to the interview.

In order to assess the severity of the different acts of physical violence, women who indicated being slapped, pushed or shoved were categorized as having been subjected to moderate violence, while women who were hit with a fist, kicked, dragged, or threatened with a weapon were categorized as having been subjected to severe violence. Over 15% of women reported being subjected to severe physical partner violence and 7.5% reported being subjected to moderate physical violence (Table 4.3).

⁴⁹ Jansen, H. A. F. M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma`a Fafine mo e Famili.

Figure 4.2. Lifetime and current prevalence of different acts of physical partner violence among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013



Physical violence in pregnancy

Physical violence in pregnancy is considered an act of severe violence, as it not only affects the health of the woman but also that of the unborn child. The proportion of ever-pregnant women who reported experiencing physical violence in at least one pregnancy was 4.5% (Table 4.5). Slightly over 96% of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy said the father of the child was the perpetrator of the violence (Table 4.6). In addition, 65.6% of these women reported that the same person who beat them in the most recent pregnancy had beaten them before the pregnancy. About 70% of these women reported the beating decreased during pregnancy and

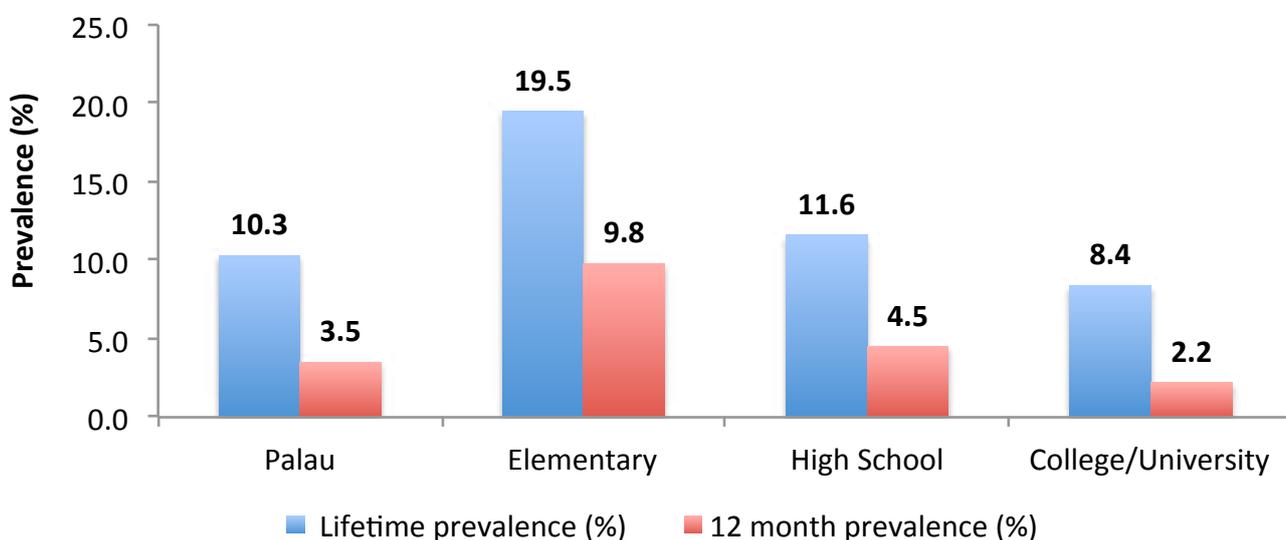
29.8% indicated the violence stayed about the same as before the pregnancy. Roughly 37% of women indicated having been punched in the abdomen when the violence occurred.

4.2. Sexual partner violence

Lifetime and current prevalence of sexual violence

Slightly over 10% of women in Palau reported having experienced sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime and 3.5% indicated having experienced this violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Figure 4.3, Table 4.1).

Figure 4.3. Lifetime and current prevalence of sexual violence by a partner among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013.



Note: Differences in prevalence across education levels were statistically significant

The prevalence of sexual partner violence, in lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview, was overall higher among women with lower education (Table 4.1). The prevalence of lifetime sexual partner violence was higher among women with elementary level education (19.5%), followed by women with secondary level education (11.6%) and women with tertiary level education (8.4%). Similarly, the prevalence of sexual partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview was also higher among women with elementary level education (9.8%) than among women with secondary level education (4.5%) and women with tertiary level education (2.2%)

The prevalence of sexual partner violence (lifetime and current) was not found to be statistically different across other socio-demographic characteristics, meaning that women in Palau experienced similar levels of sexual violence by partners regardless of location, religion, age, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status (Table 4.1).

Acts of sexual partner violence

The survey asked women whether they had experienced the following acts of sexual partner violence: being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to; having had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner might do if she refused; and being forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act(s).

Slightly over 10% of women reported having been subjected to at least one of these acts in their lifetime and 3.5% reported that at least one of these acts happened in the 12 months prior to the interview (Figure 4.4, Table 4.7%). The most commonly reported act of sexual violence was being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (lifetime 7.7%, current 2.4%), followed by having sexual intercourse because they were afraid of what partners could do (lifetime 6.6%, current 2.1%) and being forced to perform a sexual act they found humiliating (lifetime 2.7%, current 0.5%).

Figure 4.4. Lifetime and current prevalence of different acts of sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

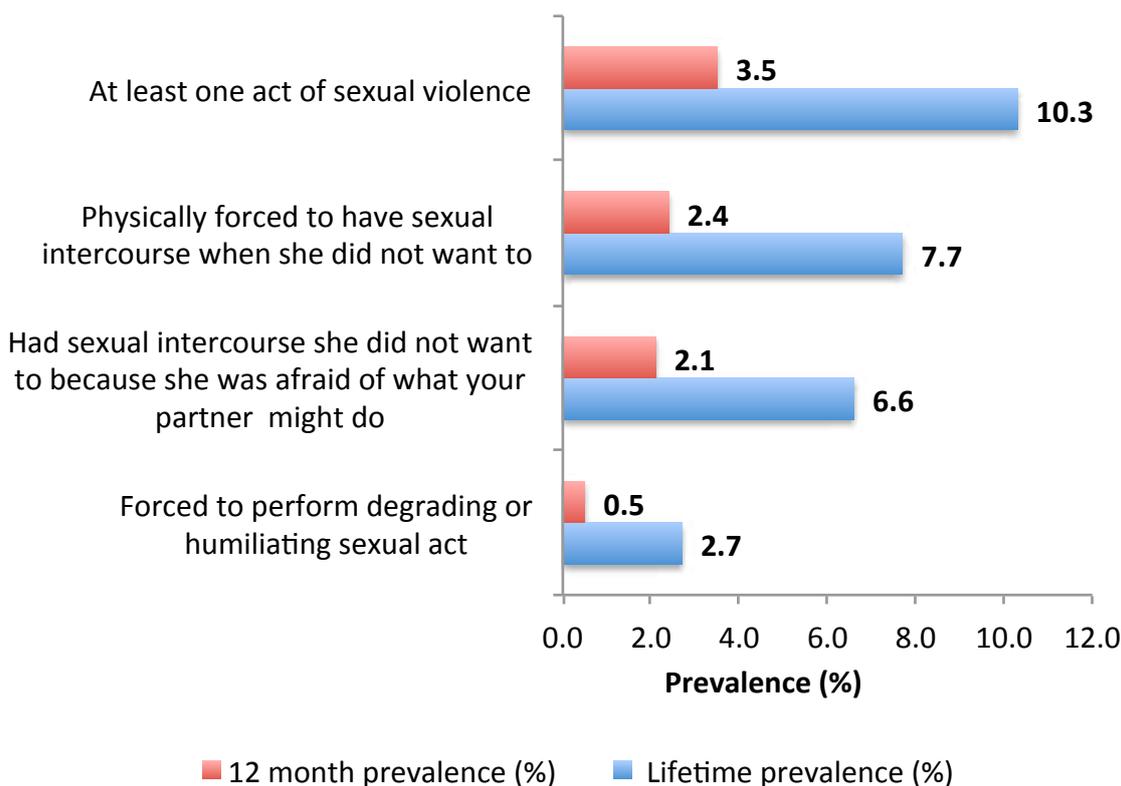
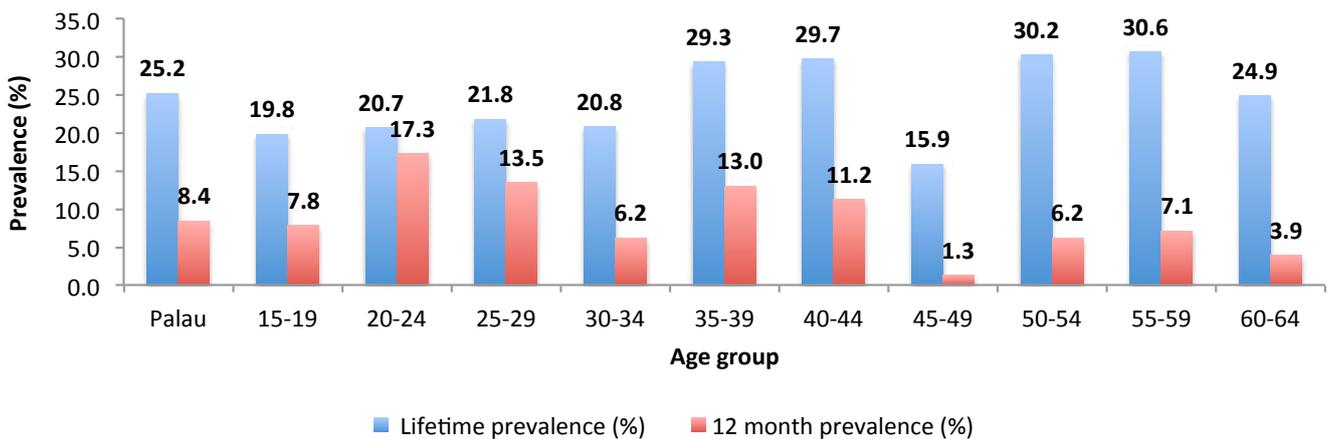


Figure 4.5. Lifetime and current prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by age group among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013



Note: Differences in 12-month prevalence across age groups were statistically significant.

4.3. Physical and/or sexual violence by partners

Slightly over one-quarter of women in Palau (25.2%) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime and 8.4% experienced this violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Figure 4.5, Table 4.1).

Prevalence figures for combined violence in the 12 months prior to the interview were higher among younger women (Table 4.1). Women in the younger cohorts (15-29) generally reported more experiences of current physical and/or sexual partner violence, with prevalence ranging between 7.8% and 13.5%. This trend is followed by the prevalence of combined violence among women in the middle age categories (30-44), with figures reaching up to 13%. Prevalence is lower among women in the oldest age groups (45-64), with the highest prevalence at 7.1%. These findings suggest that experiences of partner violence start early in a woman's life.

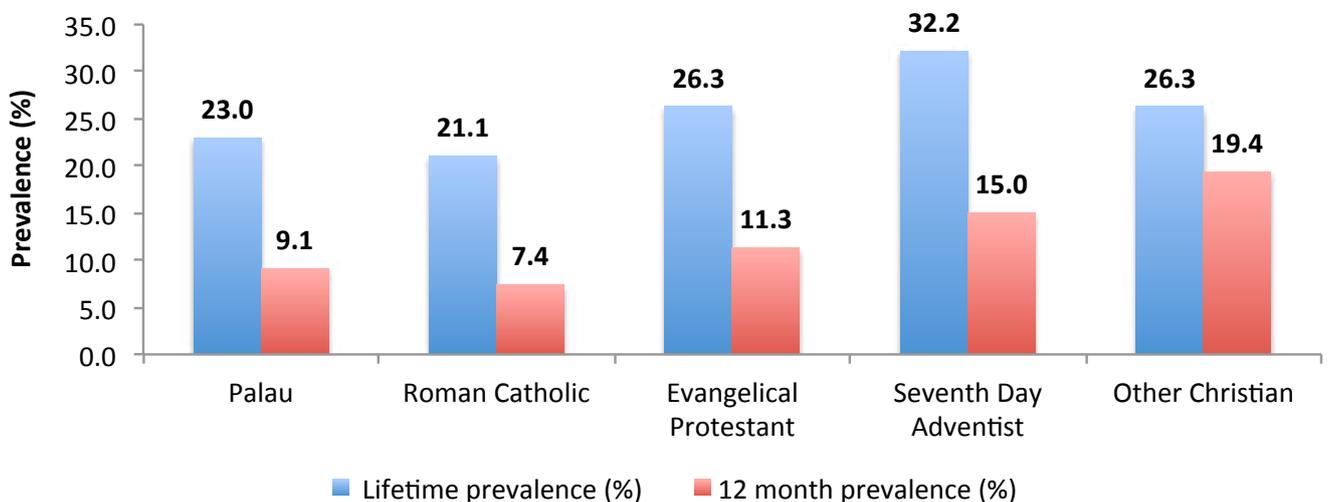
4.4. Emotional abuse by partners

Slightly over one-fifth (23%) of women in Palau reported experiencing emotional abuse by a partner in their lifetime and 9.1% reported experiencing this violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Figure 4.5, Table 4.9).

Emotional partner violence was generally higher among Christian women, particularly among Seventh Day Adventists (lifetime 32.2%, current 15%), Evangelical Protestants (lifetime 26.3%, current 11.3%), and Roman Catholics (lifetime 21.1%, current 7.4%) (Figure 4.5, Table 4.9).

Across age groups, the prevalence of emotional abuse in the 12 months preceding the interview was higher among women under 45 years (Table 4.9). Specifically, current prevalence was highest among women aged 35-39 (16%). Women aged 45 and above reported less experiences of current emotional abuse by partners, with prevalence ranging between 3% and 6%.

Figure 4.5. Lifetime and current prevalence of emotional violence by religion among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013



Note: Differences in prevalence across religious groups were statistically significant.

Acts of emotional partner violence

Women were asked whether they had experienced the following acts of emotional abuse: being insulted; being belittled or humiliated; being scared or intimidated; and being threatened to hurt her or someone she cared about. The most commonly reported acts of emotional violence were being scared/intimidated (lifetime 14.6%, current 4.6%), being insulted (lifetime 13.6%, current 5%), and being belittled or humiliated (lifetime 11.9%, current 4%) (Table 4.10).

Among women who reported acts of emotional abuse in the 12 months preceding the interview, the majority reported that these acts happened more than once—usually 2 to 5 times. Being belittled or humiliated was the most commonly reported act to have occurred more than 5 times in the past 12 months, with 30.4% women reporting this.

Results from the qualitative component showed that **certain acts of emotional abuse are considered normal in the Palauan culture.** For instance, female participants of the focus groups indicated that yelling and insulting is not considered violence in Palau. Further, participants said that yelling and insulting (e.g., name calling) are common practices within the family—e.g., a mother yelling at her children to discipline them—and are not considered violent acts or are not perceived as if they could potentially cause emotional strain. Participants also mentioned that belittling someone or calling names (*siusesel*) are also common practices in Palauan society and are not considered violence.

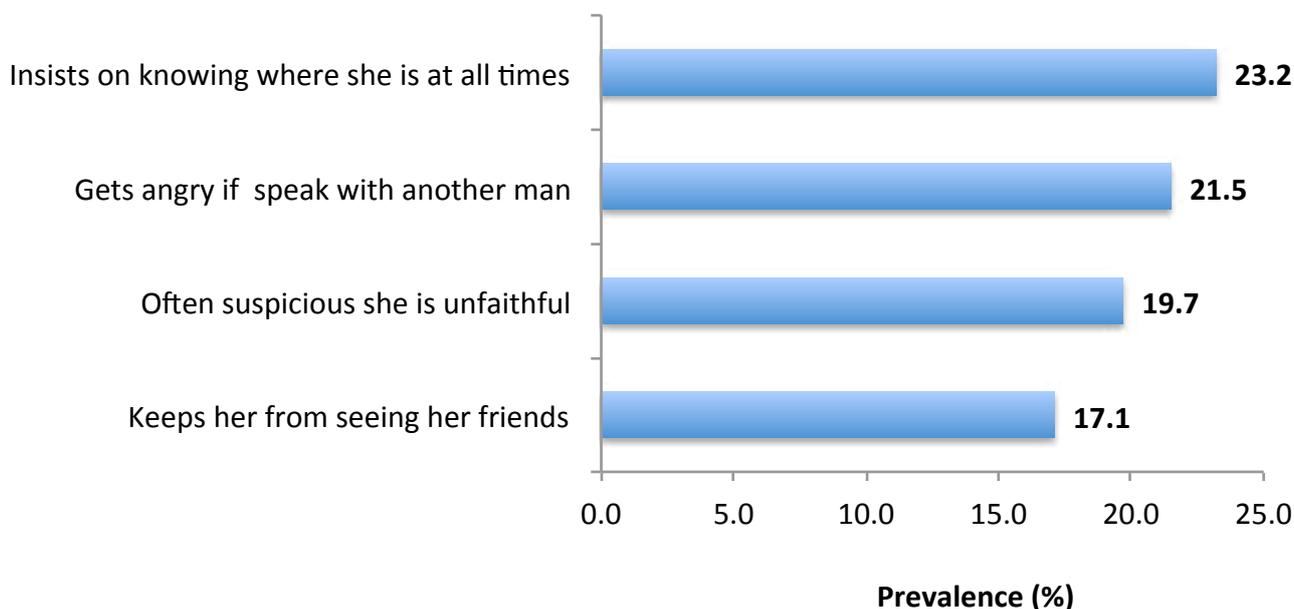
Participants did, however, make a differentiation between these practices occurring in the context of the family and occurring in the context of a couple. Regarding the latter, participants believed that considering these practices as abuse depended on the degree and frequency of these acts. No association was made between men experiencing these acts in childhood and repeating them in adulthood as a form to discipline their wives.

4.5. Controlling behaviors by partners

The survey included questions on partner's controlling behaviors as this is often considered a risk factor for experiencing partner violence. Specifically, women were asked about the following behaviors: partner prevents her from seeing friends; partner tries to restrict contact with her family; partner insists of knowing where she is at all times; partner gets angry if she speaks with other men; partner is often suspicious that she is unfaithful; she needs to ask permission from partner before seeking health care; and partner refuses to give her money for household expenses but has money for other purposes. These controlling behaviors were not included in the estimates of emotional abuse.

The most common acts of partner's controlling behavior were insisting on knowing where she is at all times (23.2%), getting angry if she speaks with other men (21.5%), being often suspicious that she is unfaithful (19.7%), and keeping her from seeing her friends (17.1%) (Figure 4.6, Table 4.11a). Slightly over 38% of ever-partnered women reported at least one type of controlling behavior.

Figure 4.6. Prevalence of different acts of controlling behaviors by partners in lifetime among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013



Focus group participants and others in the community believed that controlling behaviors are related to jealousy (*omengerirs*) between men and women. Men (and women) usually demand to know where their spouses/partners are due to suspicion of cheating. Participants said this issue usually leads to physical violence when one partner reacts defensively.

During fieldwork, field interviewers reported that many respondents suggested the availability of programs to teach children what a healthy relationship consists of. Interviewed women also said that lack of trust and communication is what usually leads to disagreements and consequently to violence.

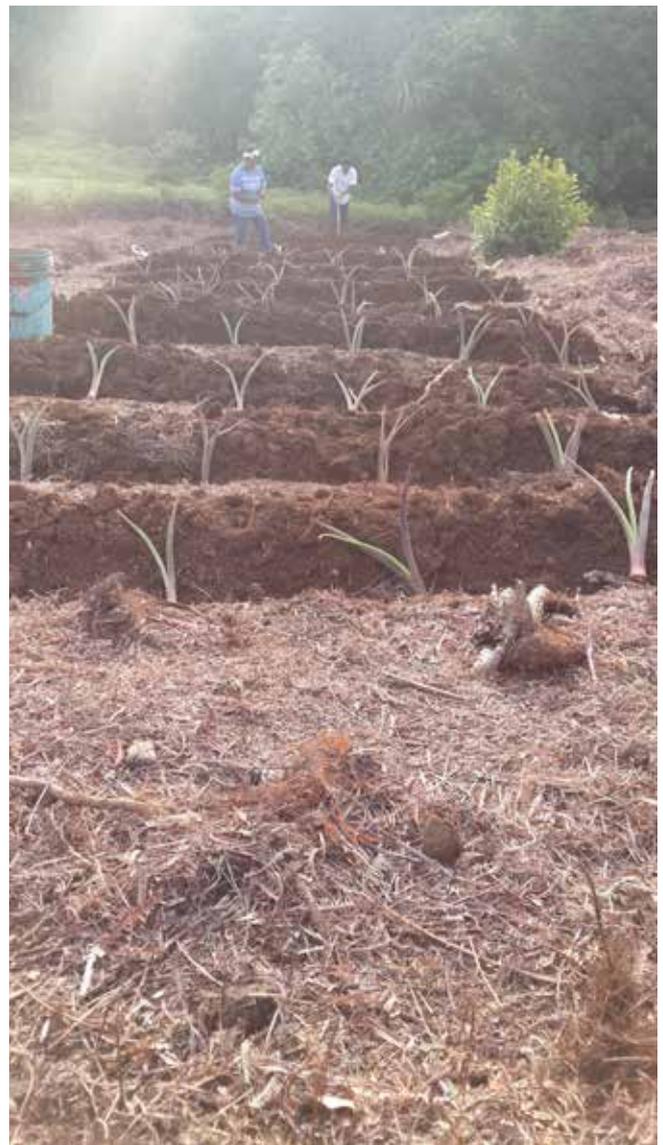
4.6. Economic abuse by partners

The study collected limited information on economic partner violence and specifically asked women whether partners took their earnings or savings against their will and whether partners refused to give them money for household expenses regardless of money being available for other things. For the purpose of this analysis, if the partner did at least one of these two acts, the respondent was considered as economically abused.⁵⁰

Results showed that 6% of ever-partnered women in Palau have been subjected to at least one act of economic abuse (Table 4.12). Roughly 4% of women had ever had earnings or savings taken away by a partner, while 3.2% said their partner had ever refused to give them money.

Prevalence figures for these two acts were higher among women aged 55-59: 8.9% had earnings or savings taken away by partner and 6.1% were refused money by partner; followed by women aged 50-54 with figures at 7.2% and 5.2% respectively. Women aged 25-44 reported the next highest prevalence of economic abuse.

These acts of economic abuse were also found to be statistically higher among women of medium socioeconomic status (5% had earnings taken away and 4.2% were refused money) compared to women in the lowest (3.3% and 2.9% respectively) and highest (3.9% and 1.4%) socioeconomic groups (Table 4.12).



Most female participants of the focus groups identified the act of not letting a wife work as partner violence. Some even considered that preventing a wife from working could lead to emotional abuse, as working is something important to the woman. Other participants, however, considered that a man not allowing his wife to work was not an act of partner violence if it was for the benefit of the family—e.g., staying home and taking care of the children. Some participants further indicated that this could only be considered as a violent act if the reasons for not letting the wife work were related to jealousy (*mengerirs*).

⁵⁰Readers should be cautious about interpreting these results, as there are other forms of economic abuse that were not measured in this survey.

5. Violence against women by others (non-partners)

Although the Belau FHSS primarily focused on violence against women by intimate partners, the study also explored women's experiences of physical and sexual violence by perpetrators other than a partner, hereafter referred to as 'non-partners'. Non-partner perpetrators could be either male or female. All interviewed women, regardless of whether they had ever been partnered or not, were asked questions about violence by non-partners.

Exploring violence by non-partners allowed the study to determine how important domestic violence and partner violence is in comparison to other experiences of interpersonal violence in a woman's life. This chapter presents the results on the prevalence of physical and sexual violence against women by non-partners since age 15 and the experience of sexual abuse before the age of 15.

Only comparisons across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, education, religion, etc.) or by experiences of violence that were found to be statistically significant are reported.

MAIN FINDINGS

- Nearly 14% of all interviewed women in Palau have experienced physical violence by a non-partner since age 15 in their lifetime and 2.5% experienced this violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- The most common perpetrators of physical non-partner violence since age 15 were male family members and male friends or acquaintances.
- Slightly over 15% of women have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15 and the most common perpetrators were male family members and male friends or acquaintances.
- Nearly 12% of respondents experienced sexual abuse before the age of 15, mostly when respondents were 10-14 years old (55.6%) and when they were 5-9 years (41.7%). The most common perpetrators were male family members.
- Younger women were more likely to have experienced coerced or forced first sex. Among women who reported their age at first sex to be below age 15, 32.6% reported that this experience was forced.
- Violence against women in Palau is perpetrated mostly by people women know well, particularly partners or family members. Partners tend to be the most common perpetrators of physical violence (21.4%) compared with non-partners (13.9%); while non-partners are the most common perpetrators of sexual violence (15.1%) compared with partners (9.5%).

5.1. Physical violence by non-partners since age 15

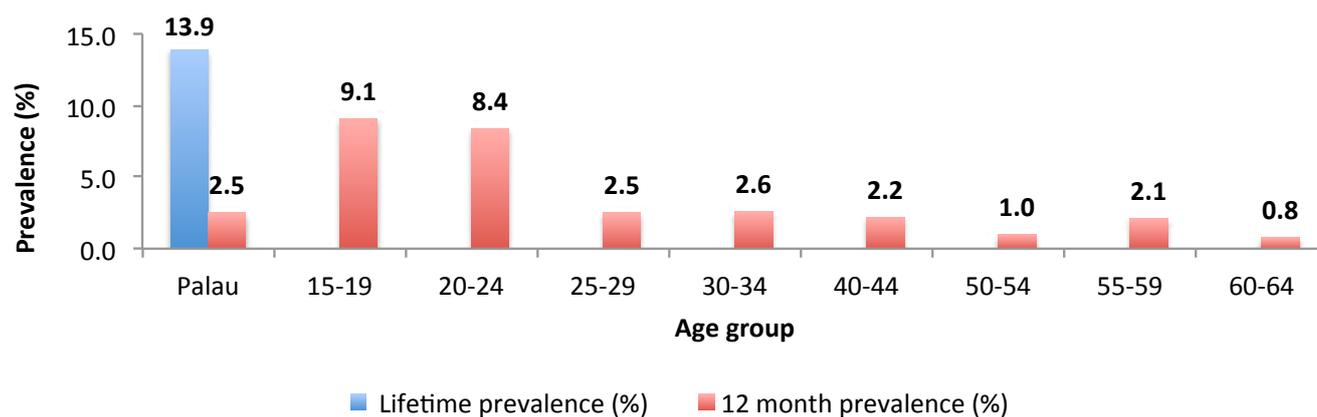
Prevalence and frequency of non-partner physical violence

Nearly 14% among all interviewed women in Palau reported experiencing physical violence by a non-partner since age 15 in their lifetime (Figure 5.1, Table 5.1). In the 12 months prior to the interview, 2.5% of all interviewed women reported having experienced non-partner physical violence.

Across age categories, women in the youngest cohort (15-24) reported the highest prevalence of current non-partner physical violence: 9.1% of women aged 15-19 and 8.4% of women aged 20-24 experienced physical violence by a non-partner in the 12 months prior to the interview.

The most commonly reported perpetrators of physical non-partner violence were non-relative males (36%) and male family members (32.6%) (Table 5.2). This was also the case for current non-partner physical violence. Among family members, parents (i.e., father/stepfather and mother/stepmother) were the most commonly mentioned perpetrators, followed by other male relatives and other female relatives. After family members, male friends or acquaintances and female friends or acquaintances were the most commonly reported perpetrators.

Figure 5.1. Lifetime and current prevalence of physical violence by non-partners among all interviewed women, Palau 2013



Note: Differences in current prevalence across age groups were statistically significant. Age groups 35-39 and 45-49 were not included in the graph because 12-month prevalence was zero.

5.2. Sexual violence by non-partners since age 15

Non-partner sexual violence since the age of 15 was measured by asking respondents whether they had ever been forced to have sex or to perform a sexual act when they did not want to by anyone other than an intimate partner.

Roughly 15% of respondents experienced sexual violence since the age of 15 by a non-partner in their lifetime and 3.4% indicated this happened in the 12 months prior to the interview (Figure 5.2, Table 5.3). Nearly 14% indicated ever experiencing an attempted rape or other unwanted sexual acts in lifetime and 3.1% said this occurred in the 12 months preceding the interview. Almost 5% of respondents were ever forced to have sexual intercourse by a non-partner.

Across age categories, women in the youngest groups (15-19 and 20-24) reported the highest prevalence for all acts of current sexual violence by a non-partner since age 15 (Table 5.3). In the 12 months preceding the interview, 2.5% of women

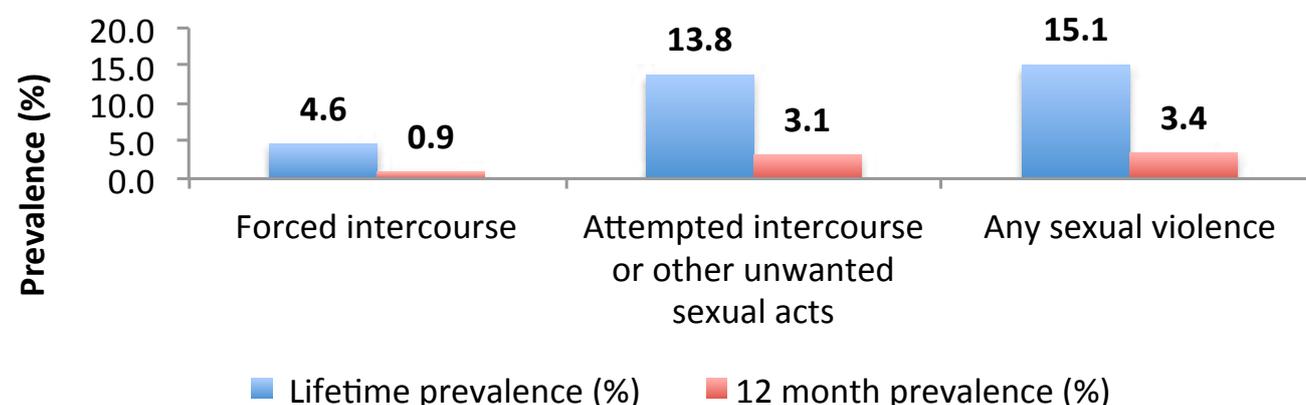
aged 15-19 and 7.1% of women aged 20-24 experienced forced intercourse; and 10.8% of women aged 15-19 and 9% of women aged 20-24 experienced attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts.

Among women who reported experiencing forced intercourse by a non-partner, the most commonly reported perpetrators were non-relative males (19.1%) and male family members (10.5%) (Table 5.4). Among family members, the most commonly mentioned perpetrators were male relatives other than fathers/stepfathers. Among non-family members, the most commonly mentioned perpetrators were male friends or acquaintances and other non-family males.

5.3. Sexual abuse before age 15

The study also explored sexual violence in childhood by asking women whether anyone had ever touched them sexually or made them do something sexual that they did not want to do before the age of 15. Because this topic is highly sensitive, two different approaches were used. First, women were

Figure 5.2. Lifetime and current prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 among all interviewed women, Palau 2013





asked directly as part of the interview (in section 10 of the questionnaire). Second, respondents were handed a face card at the end of the interview with the picture of a sad face for "yes" answers (i.e., yes if they did experience sexual abuse in childhood) and a happy face for "no" answers. All respondents were given the face card to be filled out in private and placed in an envelope.

Nearly 12% of all respondents reported sexual abuse in childhood, either during the interview or through the face card (Figure 5.5, Table 5.5). As expected, the face card method revealed a higher prevalence of child sexual abuse (11%) than the face-to-face question (5.1%). There were no statistically significant differences in the prevalence of child sexual abuse across socio-demographic characteristics, meaning that women in Palau experienced similar levels of sexual abuse before the age of 15 regardless of location, age, ethnicity, education, religion, and socioeconomic status.

Among the women who reported sexual abuse in childhood in the direct interview, over half of them indicated being aged 10-14 when the violence occurred (55.6%), followed by women who reported being aged 5-9 when it happened (41.7%) (Table 5.6). The most commonly reported perpetrators of child sexual abuse were male family members (76%), primarily fathers/stepfathers and other male relatives.

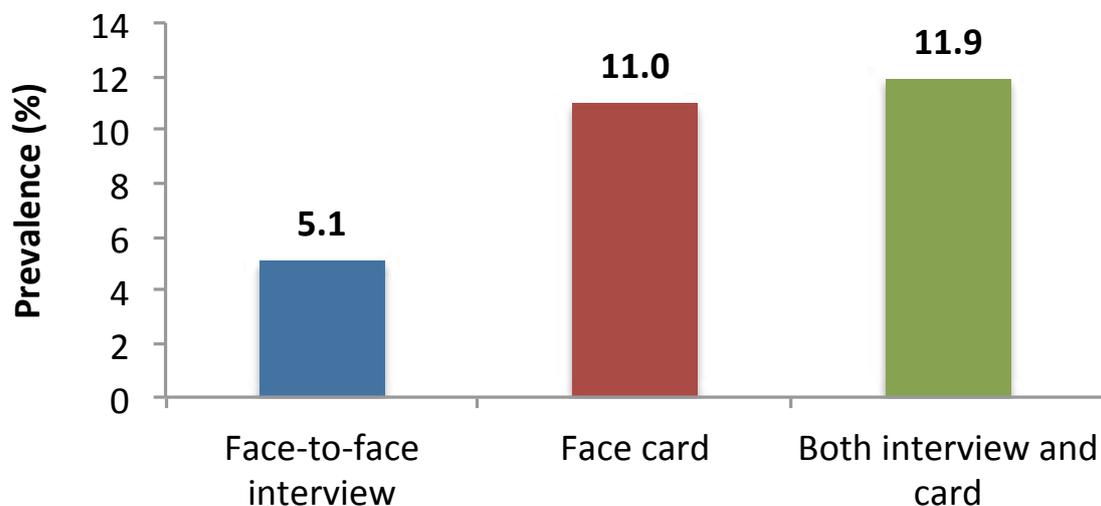
5.4. Forced first sex

Women who reported ever having had sex were asked at what age they had their first sexual experience. Of these women, 53% reported having had sexual intercourse for the first time between ages 18-21 and 25.8% between ages 15-17 (Table 5.8b). Slightly over 3% of respondents reported having had their first sexual experience when they were younger than 15.

To further understand whether the first sexual experience was wanted or not, women were asked whether the experience was something that they wanted to happen, whether they did not really want it but were coerced into it, or whether they were forced to do it.

Table 5.9b show the nature of women's first sexual experience by reported age at first sex. Women who had their first sexual experience before the age of 15 were more likely to report that it was coerced or forced. Among women who reported their age at first sex to be below age 15, 32.6% reported that this experience was forced. Women who reported that their age at first sex was 22 years or more were more likely to report that their first sexual experience was wanted (83.9%). Differences across age at first sex for wanted and forced sex categories were statistically significant.

Figure 5.3. Prevalence of child sexual abuse among all interviewed women, Palau 2013



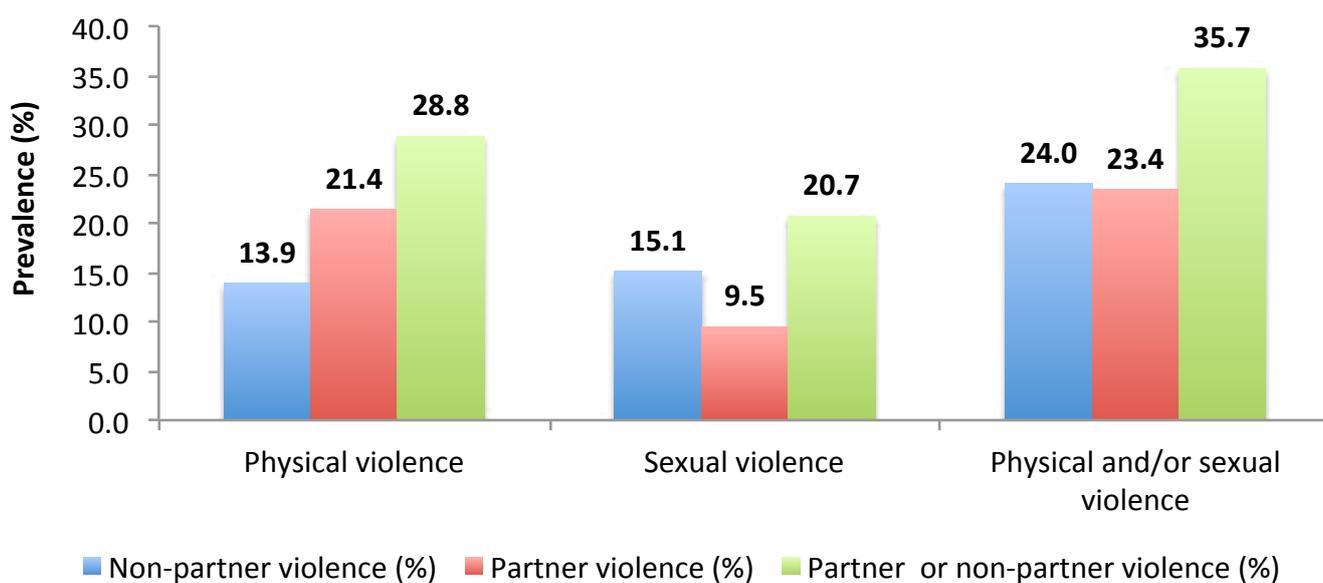
5.5. Comparison of partner and non-partner violence since age 15

Figure 5.5 and Table 5.7 show the aggregated prevalence of partner and non-partner violence by type of violence among all interviewed women. The findings show that violence against women in Palau is primarily perpetrated by people whom women know well, particularly partners or family members.

Over one-third (35.7%) of women in Palau have experienced

physical and/or sexual violence in their lives by a partner or a non-partner (Figure 5.4). The prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by non-partners is similar to that perpetrated by partners (24% and 23.4% respectively). The prevalence of sexual violence perpetrated by non-partners (15.1%) is higher than by partners (9.5%). In contrast, partners tend to be the most common perpetrators of physical violence (21.4%) compared with non-partners (13.9%). These findings were statistically significant.

Figure 5.4. Prevalence of partner and non-partner physical or sexual violence since age 15 among all interviewed women, Palau 2013



Note: Differences in prevalence by perpetrator category were statistically significant



6. Attitudes and perceptions about gender and partner violence

This chapter assesses respondents' perceptions regarding gender roles and violence against women. For this purpose, the survey asked women about the circumstances under which they believe it is acceptable for a partner to physically harm the woman and under what circumstances a woman may refuse sex with her partner. Because the study was interested in understanding attitudes and perceptions around gender regardless of women's partnership status or experiences with violence, all interviewed women were asked these questions.

Only comparisons across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, education, religion, etc.) or by experience of violence that were found to be statistically significant are reported.

MAIN FINDINGS

- Nearly half of women in Palau (47.5%) agreed with the statement that a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees.
- Over one third (35.1%) agreed that a man should show he is the boss and over one quarter (26.1%) agreed that a wife is obliged to have sex with her husband.
- Almost 13% of women in Palau agreed that a husband/partner is justified to hit his wife if he finds out she is unfaithful.
- Most women in Palau agreed that women could refuse sex with their partner if the wife is sick (92.1%), if the husband mistreats the wife (90.8%), and if the husband is drunk (90.5%). Fewer women (88.5%) agreed that not wanting to have sex was a reason for refusing sex with husband/partner.
- There were statistically significant differences in perceptions on partner violence between ever-abused and never abused women: Almost 5% of ever-abused

women agreed that physical violence is justified when the wife disobeys, while only 2.8% of never-abused women agreed with this statement. Roughly 17% of ever-abused women believed that physical violence is justified when wife is unfaithful, while 11.8% of never abused women agreed with this statement.

- Perceived triggers or causes of violence reported by women who ever experienced physical partner violence were: partner's drunkenness (57.6%), partner's jealousy (37.8%), wife being disobedient (12.6%), family problems (7%), and wife refusing sex (6.9%).

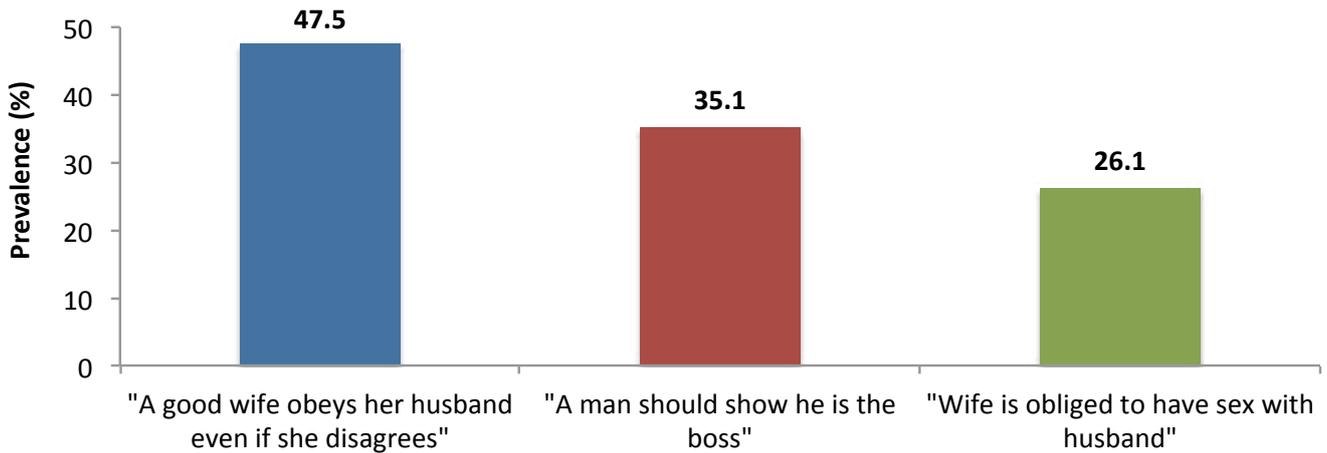
6.1. Women's attitudes towards gender roles and violence

Women's attitudes towards gender roles

Nearly half of women (47.5%) in Palau agreed with the statement that a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees (Figure 6.1, Table 6.1). Over one third (35.1%) agreed with the statement that a man should show he is the boss and over one quarter (26.1%) agreed that a wife is obliged to have sex with her husband.

Although the level of agreement with these statements was high overall, women with tertiary level education tended to agree less when compared to women with lower educational levels (Table 6.1). Almost 40% of women with tertiary level education agreed that a good wife must obey her husband, while 56% of women with secondary level education and 55.3% of women with elementary level education agreed with this same statement. Nearly 26% of women with tertiary level education agreed that a man should show he is the boss, compared with 43.8% of women with secondary level education and 58.1% of women with elementary level education who also agreed with this statement. For whether

Figure 6.1. Women's attitudes towards power relations between women and men among all interviewed women, Palau 2013



a wife is obliged to have sex with her husband, almost 18% of respondents with tertiary level education agreed with this statement, while 34% of women with secondary level education and 41.3% with elementary level education agreed with this statement.

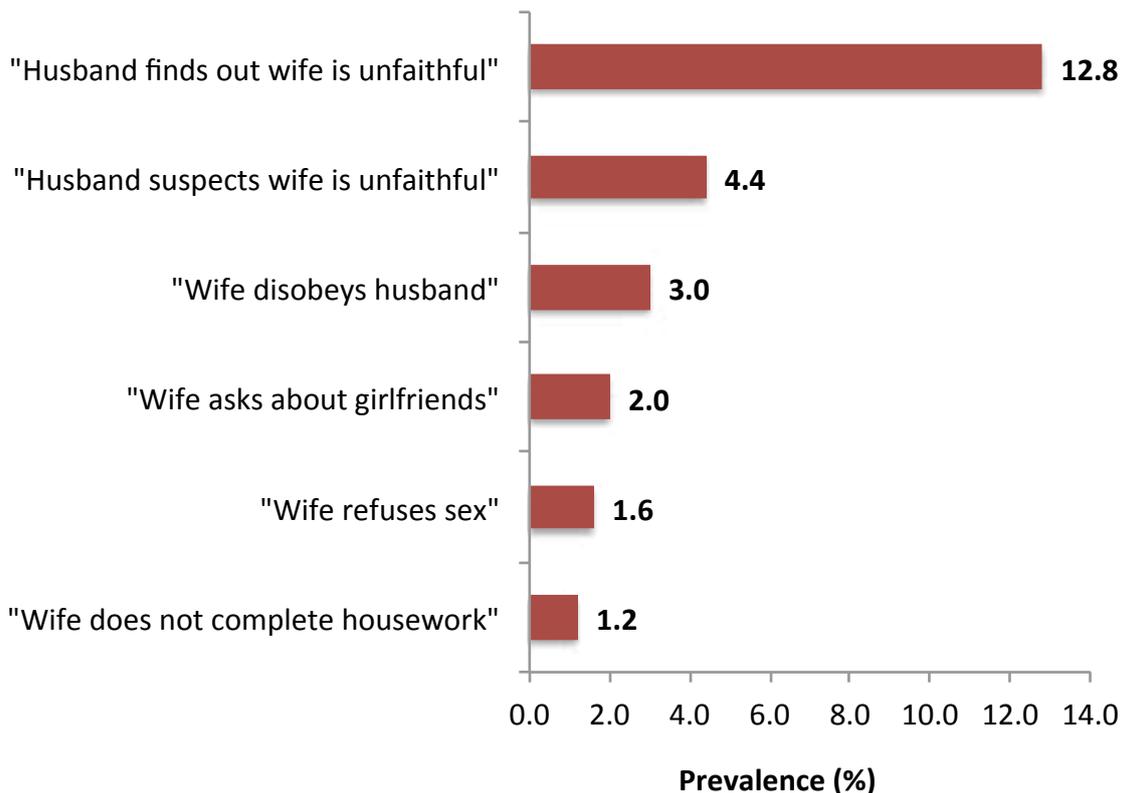
Women in the youngest (15-24) and oldest (55-64) age categories tended to agree more with the statement that a good wife obeys her husband (Table 6.1). Roughly half of women aged 15-19 (41.7%) and over half of women aged 20-24 (55.6%), 55-59 (58.4%), and 60-64 (58%) agreed with this statement. For statements on whether a man should show he is the boss and whether a wife is obliged to have sex with her husband, women in the oldest age categories (55-59 and 60-64) overall agreed more with these statements: 44.8% of women aged 55-59 and 54.1% of women aged 60-64

agreed that a man needs to show he is the boss; 37.9% of women aged 55-59 and 42.8% of those aged 60-64 agreed that a woman is obliged to have sex with her husband. These differences across age groups were statistically significant.

Women's attitudes around reasons for a man to beat his wife

In order to explore women's perceptions around physical violence against women, respondents were given this series of statements on situations when physical violence by a partner can be acceptable: housework is not complete; wife disobeys her husband; wife refuses to have sex with her husband; wife asks husband about girlfriends; husband suspects wife is unfaithful; husband finds out that wife is unfaithful.

Figure 6.2. Women's perceptions on when physical violence may be justified among all interviewed women, Palau 2013



Results overall show low agreement with these statements in Palau (Figure 6.2, Table 6.2). Only 14.7% of interviewed women in Palau agreed with one or more statements as circumstances under which a husband is justified to physically abuse his wife. These findings seem to indicate that gender norms are fairly equitable in Palau.

The situation with which women agreed the most as justifying physical partner violence was that husband finds out she is unfaithful (12.8%). For the rest of the statements, a lower proportion of respondents agreed that these circumstances justified partner physical violence, with agreement figures ranging between 1.2% and 4.4% (Figure 6.2, Table 6.2).

By educational attainment, women with elementary and secondary level education generally agreed more with these statements than women with tertiary level education (Table 6.2). This is particularly the case for the statement about the husband finding out the wife is unfaithful. Almost 36% of women with elementary level education and 15.8% of women with secondary level education agreed with physical violence being acceptable when a husband finds out that the wife is unfaithful, compared to women with tertiary level

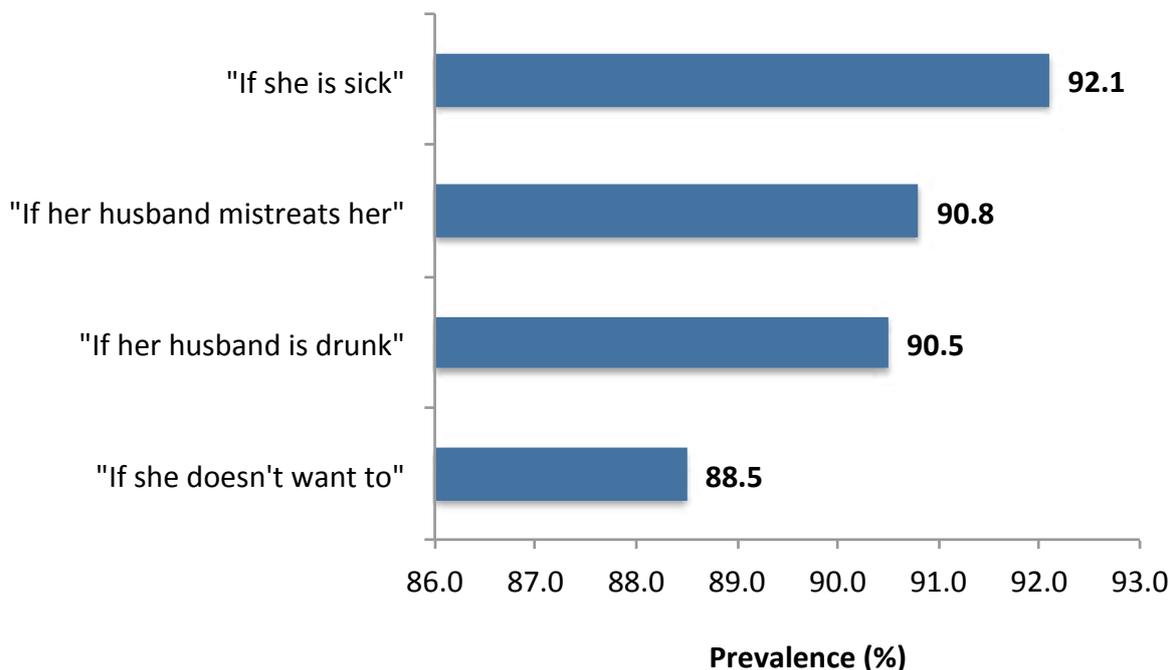
education (8.2%) who agreed with this same statement. These differences across educational levels were statistically significant.

Women's attitudes around reasons for a wife to refuse sex with her husband

To explore women's perceptions around partner sexual violence, women were given a series of instances when a woman can or cannot refuse sex with her husband/partner: if she does not want to have sex; if the husband is drunk; if she is sick; and if the husband mistreats her.

Most women in Palau agreed that women could refuse sex with their partner in any of the given circumstances (Figure 6.3, Table 6.3). Refusing sex with the husband because the wife is sick was the statement with which respondents were most in agreement (92.1%), followed by when the husband mistreats the wife (90.8%) and when the husband is drunk (90.5%). Although still high, fewer women (88.5%) agreed that not wanting to have sex was a reason for women to refuse sex with the husband.

Figure 6.3. Women's agreement with circumstances when a wife can refuse sex with husband among all respondents, Palau 2013



Associations between attitudes and partner violence

The study also looked at whether the results presented earlier on women's attitudes towards gender roles and violence were any different between ever-abused women and never abused women. Only results that were found to be statistically significant are reported below.

Agreement with physical violence being justified when the wife disobeys and when the wife is unfaithful was higher among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (Table 6.2): 4.7% and 17.4% ever-abused women agreed with these statements, respectively. This compares with 2.8% and 11.8% of never abused women who agreed with these same statements, respectively.

Differences in agreement with statements on gender roles (i.e., wife must obey husband; husband should show he is the boss; and wife is obliged to have sex with husband) and with statements on sexual partner violence (i.e., wife can refuse sex if: she doesn't want to; the husband is drunk; she is sick; and husband mistreats her) were not found to be statistically significant between ever-abused and never abused women (Tables 6.1 and 6.3).

Qualitative findings further validated these perceptions and attitudes around gender roles. Female participants of the focus groups indicated that **the role of women in Palau is that of caregiver**. "women clean, cook, care for the children, care for the home, and the clans."

Participants said women who do not undertake these activities are not considered good wives. The Palauan proverb *diak lungil el ongebechiiall*, which refers to these women as lazy and not good enough to marry, expresses well these perceptions on gender roles.

Some participants had the opportunity to live outside of Palau for a number of years and shared some of their impressions regarding differences in gender roles: "In the U.S., a woman is considered strong and she is able to stand up for what she thinks and feels. In addition, you can say what you think. **In Palau, women are expected not to be loud and to be submissive.**" Participants also indicated that the opposite is expected from Palauan men and, using their brothers as examples, they explained that men are supposed to be loud, say what they want, and, in some instances, do what they want (e.g., adultery).

Participants also indicated that **women must follow these expected roles regardless of their education or professional achievements**. They provided the example of some Palauan women whose inputs in family gatherings are usually disregarded despite having a high education level, substantial work experience in Palau and abroad, and occupying high positions in government.

Participants also mentioned that **these attitudes around gender roles particularly affect women who work outside the home**. For instance, where there is a major customary event in a clan (e.g., funerals, first births, etc.**), women who are *buchel sechal*, or women who are married to the man with important roles in the family, are expected to take leaves of absence to participate in these events and properly fulfill their roles. This especially affects women working in the private sector, as there are no established provisions on leaves of absence for private sector employees. These customary gender roles further limit the capacity of Palauan women to leave a situation of partner violence.

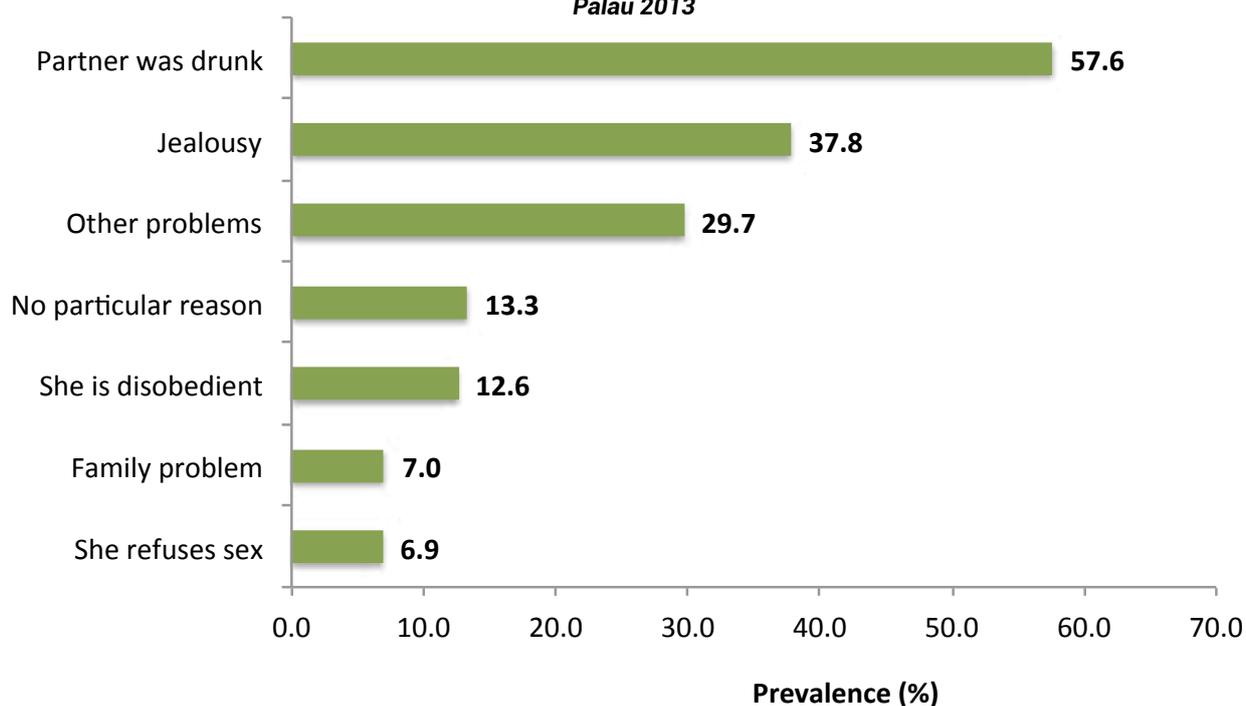
** As in other Pacific Island countries, these are important social events in Palauan culture and they often require opening the invitation to the entire community and providing food and gifts (e.g., a food basket) to all attendees. Therefore, they can be very costly and cannot be avoided.

*** The roles of the *buchel sechal* include preparing the food for the *ourrot* or women of rank in a family/clan.

6.2. Perceived causes or triggers of partner violence

Women who reported that they had experienced physical partner violence in their lifetime were asked about the context of the violent incident. Table 6.4 and Figure 6.4 provide insights into the situations that led to the violence. A large proportion of women reported that partner's drunkenness (57.6%) and partner's jealousy (37.8%) were the main causes. Other perceived triggers of violence were the wife being disobedient (12.6%), family problems (7%), and the wife refusing sex (6.9%).

Figure 6.4. Perceived causes of partner physical violence among women who ever experienced physical partner violence, Palau 2013



The following qualitative findings validated some of the quantitative results mentioned above. For instance, money problems and jealousy were also named as perceived triggers of partner violence:

- **Financial strain:** Participants indicated that having one breadwinner and facing regular financial challenges (e.g., funerals, first births, etc.***) often causes arguments between a wife and a husband that could lead to partner violence.
- **Jealousy:** Participants indicated that jealousy is a common trigger for a man to hit his wife. Participants indicated that some men are insecure and often believe that the wife is being unfaithful, leading to violence as a form of enforcing control.
- **Showing he is the boss:** Participants also believed that men use physical violence to reassert their power. They also believed that this is particularly true nowadays given that women are increasingly getting more education and better jobs. As a result, in their views, men feel insecure about their own jobs, salary, and social status, and thus need to reemphasize who is the boss in the household.
- **Alcohol or drug consumption:** Participants also thought that the abuse of alcohol or drugs is a common cause of severe partner violence. Some participants indicated that oftentimes situations of non-severe violence (which in their views was yelling or name-calling) would escalate into more severe violence, including physical violence, because the partner was under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Participants also mentioned other perceived causes of partner violence, including:

- **Partner's experience of violence in childhood:** Some participants mentioned that violence is a learned behavior from childhood, whereby violent men who grew up in households where the father beat the mother think this is the way a man is supposed to treat a woman.
- **Lack of family and traditional values:** Participants believed that traditional values such as respect (*omengull*) and consideration for others (*omelengmes*) have diminished. In their views, this loss of traditional values enables partner violence, particularly among younger generations. Some indicated that this loss of values is related to the increasing use of technology, by both parents and children, that replaces family moments in which such values can be developed or reinforced—e.g., at the dinner table.
- **Changing family structures:** participants also indicated that family structures in Palau are changing, allowing children to be increasingly neglected. Examples included families becoming more nuclear with busier parents no longer being able to rely on the extended family for taking care of their children. Other examples included women constantly changing partners/husbands, which was believed to cause the child to rebel, challenge authority, and become aggressive.

*** As in other Pacific Island countries, these are important social events in Palauan culture and they often require opening the invitation to the entire community and providing food and gifts (e.g., a food basket) to all attendees. Therefore, they can be very costly and cannot be avoided.

7. Impact of partner violence on women's health and wellbeing

This chapter describes the extent to which partner violence affects women's health and wellbeing, women's perception on how violence affects their overall health, and the association between a woman's experience of physical or sexual partner violence and selected indicators of physical, mental, and reproductive health.

Only comparisons across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, education, religion, etc.) or by experience of violence that were found to be statistically significant are reported.

MAIN FINDINGS

- Nearly 47% of women who experienced partner violence indicated having injuries as a result of partner violence at least once in their lifetime and 7.2% indicated they were injured in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Slightly over 11% of women who ever experienced partner violence reported ever losing consciousness due to the violence and 18.5% indicated needing health care at least once because of the injuries.
- The most commonly reported injuries due to partner violence were scratches, abrasions, and/or bruises (88.5%); cuts, punctures, and/or bites (38%); broken ear drums and/or eye injuries (28.3%); and penetrating injuries or deep cuts (19.6%).
- Among women who worked and who experienced partner violence, 22.4% said they were not able to work due to the violence, 19.8% were unable to concentrate on their work, 13.9% said their work was disrupted, and 9.9% reported losing confidence in their own ability.
- The proportion of women who reported having fair or poorer health was higher among women who experienced partner violence (29.2%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (16.8%).
- The proportion of women who reported ever thinking about suicide was higher among women who ever experienced partner violence (19.7%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (8%).
- Women who ever experienced partner violence were more than twice as likely to report ever having a miscarriage (8%) than women who never experienced partner violence (3.5%).

7.1. Injuries due to partner violence

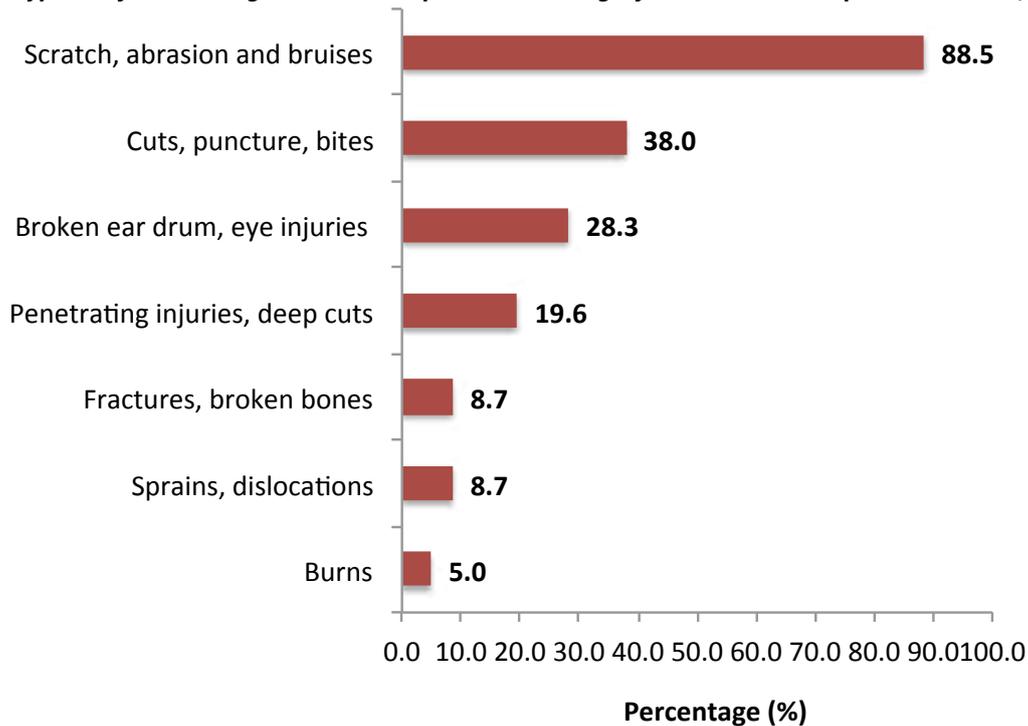
Respondents who reported experiences of partner violence in their lifetime were asked whether the abuse had resulted in injuries, when it occurred, the types of injury, the frequency, and whether health care services were needed and used.

Nearly 47% of women who reported ever experiencing physical and/or sexual partner violence indicated having had injuries as a result of such violence and 7.2% indicated they were injured in the 12 months preceding the interview (Table 7.1).

Among women who ever experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, 29.5% reported having been injured once, while 45.9% indicated having been injured 2 to 5 times and 24.6% indicated they were injured in more than 5 occasions (Table 7.2). Slightly over 11% of these women reported ever losing consciousness due to the violence and 18.5% indicated needing health care at least once because of the injuries.



Figure 7.1. Type of injuries among women who reported ever being injured as a result of partner violence, Palau 2013



The most commonly reported injuries due to partner violence were scratches, abrasions, and/or bruises (88.5%); cuts, punctures, and/or bites (38%); broken ear drums and/or eye injuries (28.3%); and penetrating injuries or deep cuts (19.6%) (Figure 7.1, Table 7.2).

7.2. Self-reported impact of partner violence

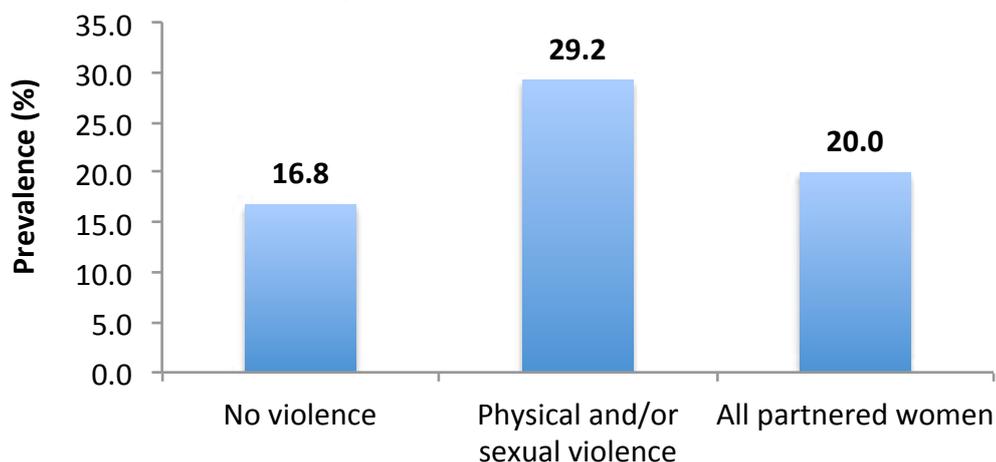
Women who reported ever having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner were also asked whether their partner's behavior had affected their physical or mental health, as well as whether it had affected their work or income-generating activities. Slightly over 55% of these women indicated that partner violence had affected their health (Table 7.3). Roughly 31% said that partner violence had affected their health a lot.

Among the 218 women who reported ever experiencing physical and/or sexual partner violence, over half worked outside the home (151 women). Of these women, 22.4% indicated they were either not able to work or had to take sick leave due to partner violence, 19.8% reported being unable to concentrate on their work, 13.9% indicated their work was disrupted, and 9.9% reported losing confidence in their own ability (Table 7.4.b).

7.3. Partner violence and general health and physical symptoms

Before being asked about partner violence, all respondents were asked about their health status. These answers on health were compared across experiences of partner violence to identify any correlation between violence and health. As such, women were asked whether they considered their

Figure 7.2. Proportion of women who self-reported having a fair or poorer health by experience of violence among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013



Note: Differences in prevalence by experience of violence were statistically significant.

general health was excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor. Only statistically significant differences in self-reported health according to experiences of violence are reported below.

Among all ever-partnered respondents and regardless of experiences of violence, a minority of women in Palau (20%) reported having fair or poorer health (Figure 7.2, Table 7.5a). However, the proportion of women who reported having fair or poorer health was higher among women who experienced partner violence (29.2%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (16.8%).

Across specific symptoms of health condition, women who ever experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence reported more symptoms than never abused women (Table 7.5a). These reported symptoms were: problems walking (ever abused 14.6%, never abused 8.3%), problems performing usual activities (ever abused 11.8%, never abused 3.4%), problems with memory or concentration (ever abused 11.3%, never abused 4.1%), and problems of pain (ever abused 7.7%, never abused 2.9%).

7.4. Partner violence and mental health

Mental health was assessed by asking women a series of questions on suicidal thoughts and symptoms of depression. Mental health was measured using the WHO self-reported questionnaire (SRQ), which consists of 20 questions about specific symptoms experienced in the previous four weeks. The SQR score thus ranges between 0 and 20 and the higher the score with more "yes" answers, the more likely the respondent is suffering emotional distress.

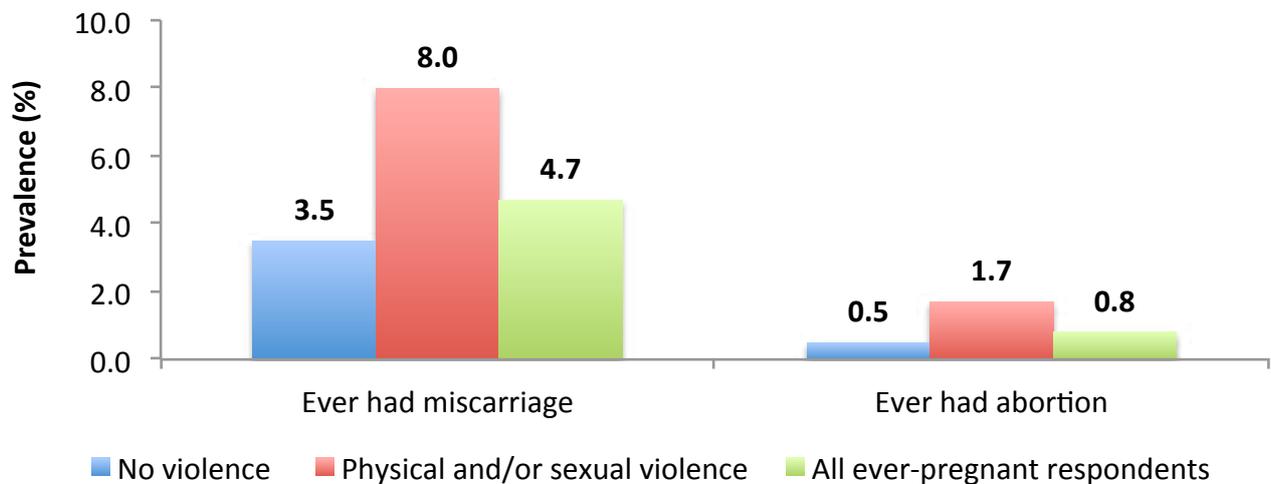
The proportion of women who reported ever thinking about suicide was higher among women who ever experienced partner violence (19.7%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (8%) (Table 7.5a). With regard to the SQR score, the proportion of women reporting more symptoms of emotional distress was higher among women who experienced partner violence than among women who never experienced partner violence: 3.7% of ever abused women reported having 11 to 15 symptoms versus 2% of never abused women reported the same number; and 1.3% of ever abused women reported having 16 to 20 symptoms compared with 0.6% of never abused women.

7.5. Partner violence and reproductive health

Women who reported ever being pregnant were asked about the number of pregnancies, miscarriages, stillbirths, and abortions. Nearly 83% of all respondents were ever pregnant. Of these women, 4.7% reported ever having a miscarriage, 0.8% indicated ever having an abortion, and 0.4% reported ever having a stillbirth (Figure 7.3, Table 7.7a).

Women who ever experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence were more than twice as likely to report ever having a miscarriage or an abortion than women who never experienced partner violence (Table 7.7a): 8% of ever abused women reported having a miscarriage compared to 3.5% of never abused women reporting miscarriages; and 1.7% of ever abused women reported ever having an abortion compared to 0.5% of never abused women. Among women who reported partner violence in pregnancy, ever abused women were

Figure 7.3. Reproductive health outcomes by experience of partner violence among ever-pregnant women, Palau 2013



Note: Differences in figures by experience of violence were statistically significant.

8. Impact of partner violence against women on their children

This section explored the relationship between a woman's experiences of partner violence in her lifetime and behavioral problems in her children aged 6-14, whether children witnessed the violence, and whether witnessing such violence is associated with violence in subsequent generations. Only comparisons by experience of violence that were found to be statistically significant are reported.

MAIN FINDINGS

- Half of women who experienced physical partner violence reported their children witnessed the violence.
- Children of women who ever experienced partner violence were nearly twice as likely to have nightmares (21.3%) compared with children of never abused women (10.9%).⁵¹
- With regard to education, children of women who ever experienced partner violence were over three times more likely to having stopped/dropped out of school (7.1%) than children of never abused women (2.2%).
- In terms of intergenerational violence, women were asked whether they ever witnessed their mother being beaten by a partner; whether their partner ever witnessed his mother being beaten by a partner; and whether their partner was ever beaten as a child.

In all three scenarios, the difference in the proportion of women who answered affirmatively to these questions was statistically significant and higher among women who experienced partner violence than among women who never experienced partner violence:

- The proportion of women who reported witnessing their mother being beaten was nearly double among women who experienced partner violence (24.4%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (13.2%).

- The proportion of women who reported their partner's mother was hit by a partner was more than double among women who experienced partner violence (9.3%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (4.3%).
- The proportion of women who reported their partner was beaten as a child was also more than double among women who experienced partner violence (13%) than among never abused women (5.1%).

8.1. Partner violence and the wellbeing of children

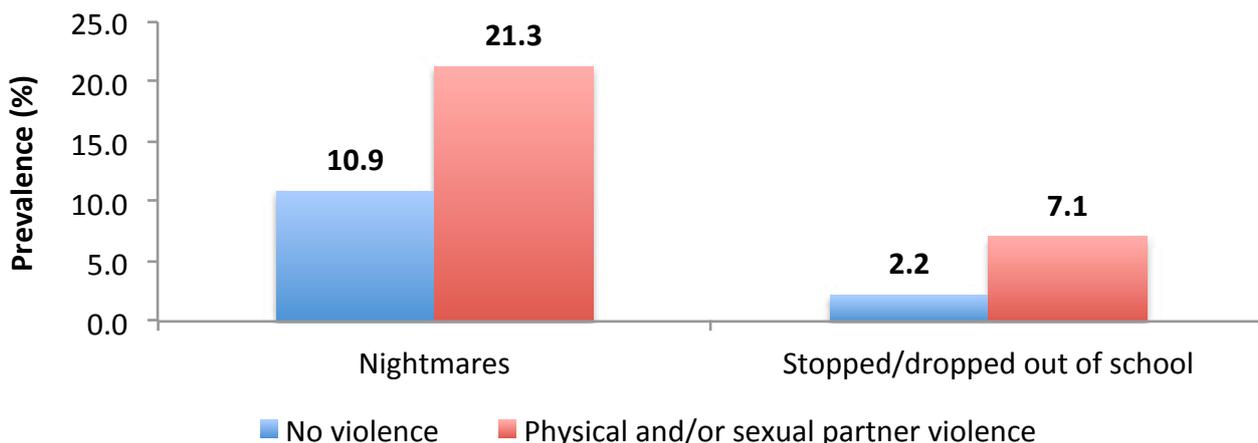
The study explored the following behavioral problems in children according to a woman's experiences of partner violence: nightmares, bedwetting, child is withdrawn, child is aggressive, and whether child presents two or more of these behavioral problems. The study also explored any association between a woman's experience of lifetime partner violence and her children's education. These questions on children were asked before the questions on partner violence.

Children of women who ever experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence were almost two times more likely to have nightmares (21.3%) compared with children of never abused women (10.9%) (Figure 8.1, Table 8.1). As for the rest of behavioral problems, there was no statistical difference between children of ever abused and never abused women.

With regard to education, children of women who ever experienced partner violence were over three times more likely to have stopped/dropped out of school (7.1%) than children of never abused women (2.2%).

⁵¹These results were only statistically significant at the 10% CI (i.e., p-value<=0.1).

Figure 8.1. Behavioral problems in children among women who reported having children aged 6-14 and according to experience of partner violence, Palau 2013



Note: Differences in figures by experience of violence were statistically significant.

8.2. Children witnessing violence as reported by women

Women who reported ever experiencing physical partner violence were asked whether their children ever witnessed such violence. Half of these women reported their children did ever witness the violence: 12.5% indicated that children witnessed the violence once or twice, 11.4% indicated children witnessed it several times, and 10.6% reported children witnessed violence many times (Table 8.2).

8.3. Intergenerational violence

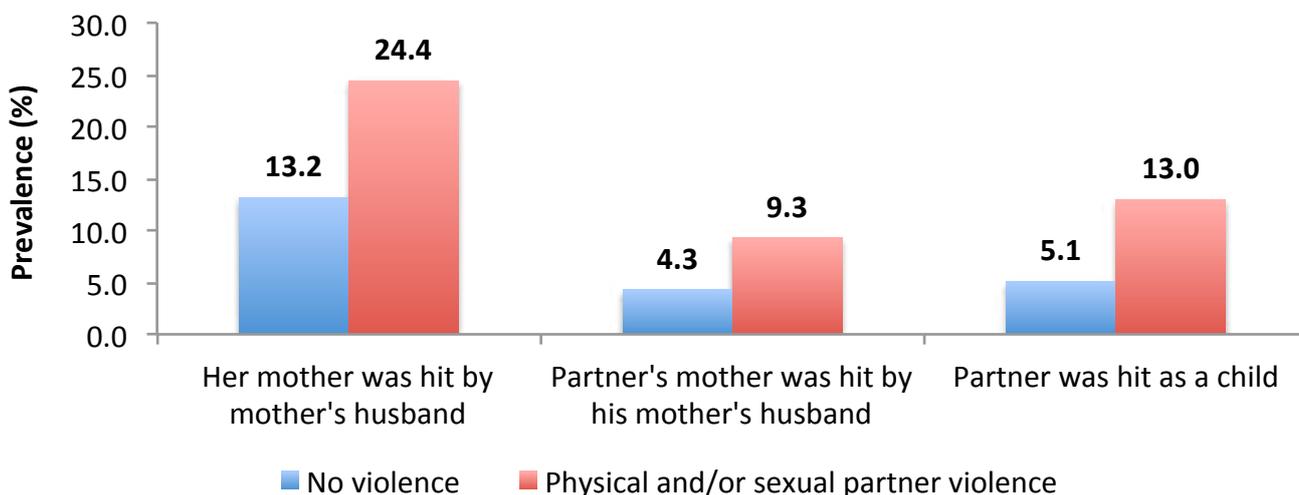
The study also explored whether experiencing partner violence in childhood was associated with experiences of partner violence in adulthood. To this purpose, the study asked women whether they and their partners witnessed violence in their households when they were children. Specifically, women were asked whether they ever witnessed their mother being beaten by a partner; whether their partner ever witnessed his

mother being beaten by a partner; and whether their partner was ever beaten as a child.

In all three scenarios, the difference in the proportion of women who answered affirmatively to these questions was statistically significant and higher among women who ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence than among women who never experienced partner violence (Figure 8.2, Table 8.3). The proportion of women who reported ever witnessing their mother being beaten was nearly double among women who ever experienced partner violence (24.4%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (13.2%).

The proportion of women who reported their partner's mother was hit by a partner was more than double among women who experienced partner violence (9.3%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (4.3%) (Figure 8.2, Table 8.3). The proportion of women who reported their partner was beaten as a child was also more than double among women who experienced partner violence (13.0%) than among never abused women (5.1%)

Figure 8.2. Violence in the family home of respondents and their partners by experience of partner violence, Palau 2013



Note: Differences in figures by experience of violence were statistically significant.

9. Women's responses to partner violence and their coping strategies

This chapter explores how women who have experienced partner violence deal with the violence and what support networks they have available. Specifically, it investigates to whom women disclose the violence, where they seek help, and whether they receive help. It is important to note that if a woman reported having been abused by more than one partner, information on support networks were asked with regard to the most recent partner who was violent.

MAIN FINDINGS

- 37% of abused women in Palau had not told anyone about partner violence. Among those who did tell someone, the majority confided in friends (30.2%), parents (28.5%), and siblings (22.7%).
- Almost half (47%) of abused women indicated no one ever helped them. Among those who did receive help from someone, most indicated being helped by parents (22.1%), friends (21.5%), and siblings (13%).
- Most abused women (65.8%) indicated not going to any formal service or authority for support. Among women who did go to formal services for help, the majority went to the police (25.5%), the health center (7.9%), religious leader (5.9%), and the court (5.8%).
- Almost 61% of women who ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence indicated having ever left home because of the violence. Most women who ever left home went to their relatives (64.3%). The most commonly reported reasons for leaving home were: she could not endure more violence (71.8%); children were suffering (18.3%); and she was badly injured (11.8%).
- Among the abused women who ever left home but then returned, the most commonly reported reasons for returning were:
 - Partner asked them to return (52.1%)
 - They forgave partner (51.1%)
 - Respondents thought partner would change (40.3%)
 - For the sake of the family/children (34.6%)
- Among the abused women who never left, the most commonly reported reasons for not leaving were:
 - She forgave partner (28.8%)
 - Violence was normal or not serious (28.1%)
 - She loved partner (24.9%)
 - She did not want to leave children (22.8%)

9.1. Who women tell about violence and who helps

Who women tell about violence

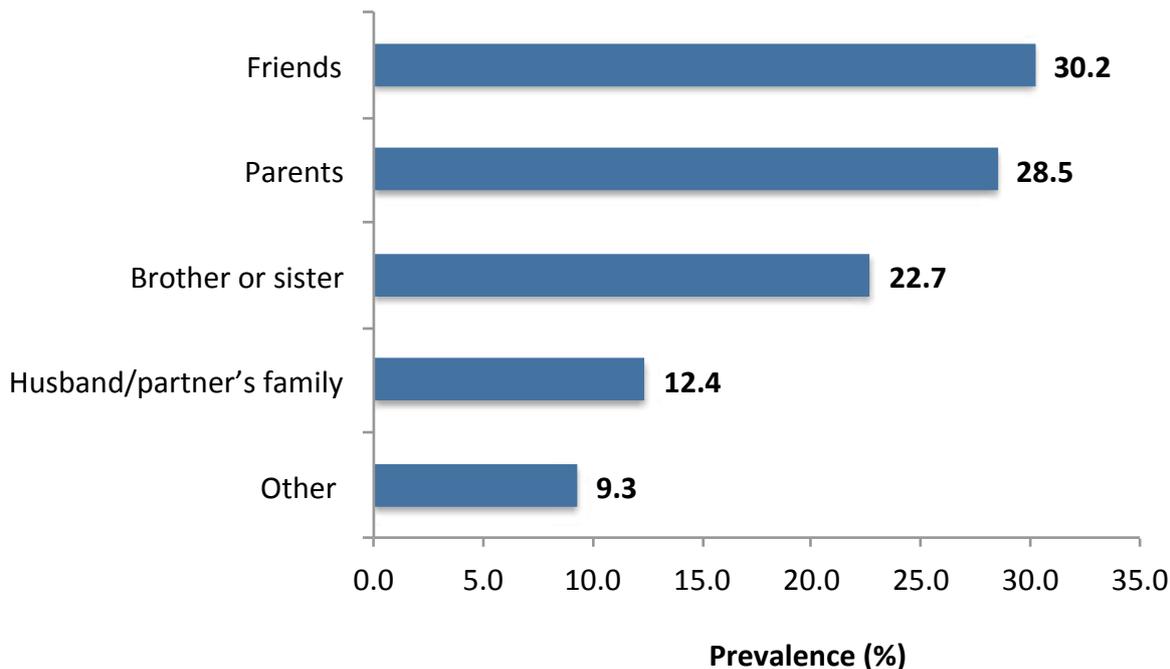
Women who reported experiencing partner violence were asked whether they had disclosed the violence to anyone and, if so, to whom they told. A multiple-choice question was used to collect this information and therefore respondents could give more than one answer.

Over one-third of abused women in Palau (37%) indicated they had not told anyone about partner violence (Table 9.1). Those who did tell someone mostly confided in friends (30.2%), parents (28.5%), and siblings (22.7%) (Figure 9.1). In some cases, abused women also told their partner's family (12.4%).

Abused women were later asked if anyone ever tried to help them. Nearly half of these women (47%) indicated no one ever helped them (Table 9.2). Among those who did receive help from someone, most indicated being helped by friends or relatives: parents (22.1%), friends (21.5%), and siblings (13%). In other cases, women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence reported being helped by the partner's family (8.9%).

Abused women were also asked whom they would have liked to receive help from and the majority (48.1%) indicated "from no one" (Table 9.3). This result suggests that women in

Figure 9.1. Individuals or organizations abused women told about partner violence among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013



Palau generally prefer to deal with partner violence privately, which was validated by qualitative findings (refer to section 9.5). Among those who did want to receive help from others, abused women indicated they would have liked to receive more help mostly from their own relatives (27.2%), police (14.2%), and their partner's relatives (8.6%).

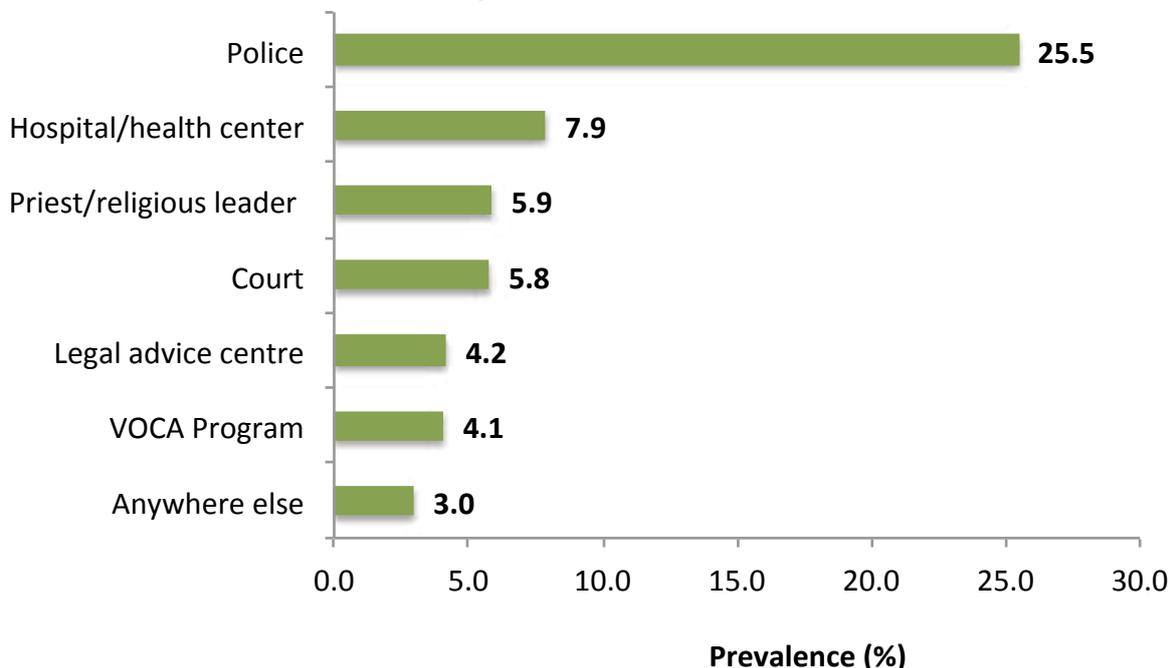
9.2. Agencies or authorities to which women turn for support

Women who ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence were asked whether they had sought help from

formal services or people in positions of authority, such as police, health services, or religious leaders. Most women (65.8%) indicated they did not go to any formal services for support (Table 9.4).

Among women who did go to these formal services for help, the majority went to the police (25.5%), followed by the health center (7.9%), religious leader (5.9%), and the court (5.8%). In other cases, women sought help from legal advice centers (4.2%) and specific help programs such as the Victims of Crime Assistance (VOCA) Program (4.1%) (Figure 9.2, Table 9.4).

Figure 9.2. Agencies and/or persons of authority abused women went to for help among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013



Reasons for seeking support from agencies or authority

Women who sought help from formal services or from people in positions of authority were asked their main reasons for seeking help. Results show that in most cases the reasons were associated with the severity of the violence. Most women said they sought help from formal services because they could not endure more violence (65.4%) and because they were badly injured (23.9%) (Table 9.5).

Other commonly reported reasons for seeking help from formal services were: being encouraged by friends and/or family (22.7%), seeing children were suffering because of the violence (21.1%), fear that partner would kill them (11.2%), partner actually threatened to kill respondents (10.2%), and partner threatening or hitting children (3.4%).

Reasons for not seeking support from agencies or authority

Women who never sought help were asked why they did not go for help. The most commonly reported reasons were (Table 9.6): respondents believed violence was normal or not so serious (44.8%); respondents were embarrassed or thought they would not be believed (24.8%); and respondents

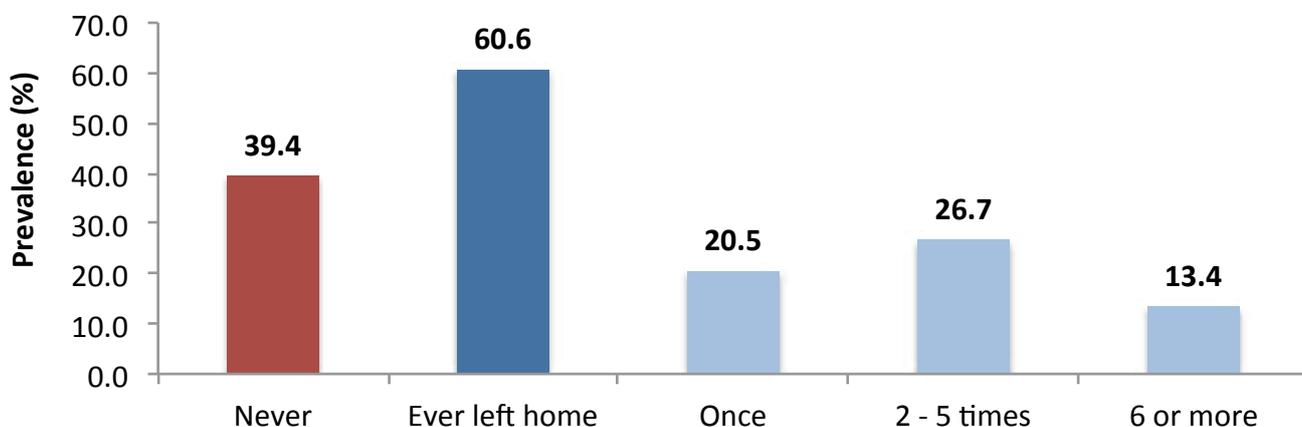
were afraid that seeking support would lead to more violence (8.7%).

In debriefing sessions, field interviewers indicated that many respondents said they did not trust formal agencies/authorities, including police and health care staff, to tell them about their experiences with partner violence. Specifically, respondents mentioned that they felt agencies/authorities would judge them, might be related to the perpetrator, or that their cases would not be kept confidential, putting them at risk of further partner violence.

9.3. Leaving home due to the violence

Nearly 61% of women who reported ever experiencing physical or sexual partner violence indicated having ever left home because of the violence (Figure 9.3, Table 9.7). Among abused women who reported ever leaving home due to partner violence, almost half (47.2%) indicated having left between one and five times and 13.4% reported having left on more than five occasions. Most women who ever left home because of partner violence went to their relatives (64.3%) and the mean number of days they stayed away from home was 29 days (Table 9.7).

Figure 9.3. Proportion and frequency of women who ever left home due to partner violence, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013



Reasons for leaving home

Women who experienced partner violence and ever left home commonly reported they left because they could not endure more violence (71.8%), their children were suffering (18.3%), and/or because they were badly injured (11.8%) (Table 9.8). Other reasons for leaving home included: being afraid that the partner would kill her (11%); being encouraged by friends or family to leave (9%); and the partner threatening or trying to kill her (7.2%).

Reasons for returning home

Abused women who ever left home because of partner violence also indicated that they returned home mainly because: partner asked them to return (52.1%); they forgave partner (51.1%); respondents thought partner would change (40.3%); for the sake of the family/children (34.6%); not wanting to leave their children (14.7%); and family said to return (9.3%) (Table 9.9). Other less common reasons were: violence was normal or not serious (5%); respondents could not support children on their own (2.9%); respondents could not stay where they went when left home (2.1%); and because of the sanctity of marriage (1.4%).

Reasons for not leaving home

Women who reported partner violence but never left home were asked why they did not leave. The most commonly reported reasons for not leaving home despite the violence were: respondents forgave partner (28.8%); violence was normal or not serious (28.1%); respondents loved their partner (24.9%); respondents did not want to leave their children

(22.8%); respondents thought partner would change (12.3%); and respondents did not have a place to go (7.5%) (Table 9.10).

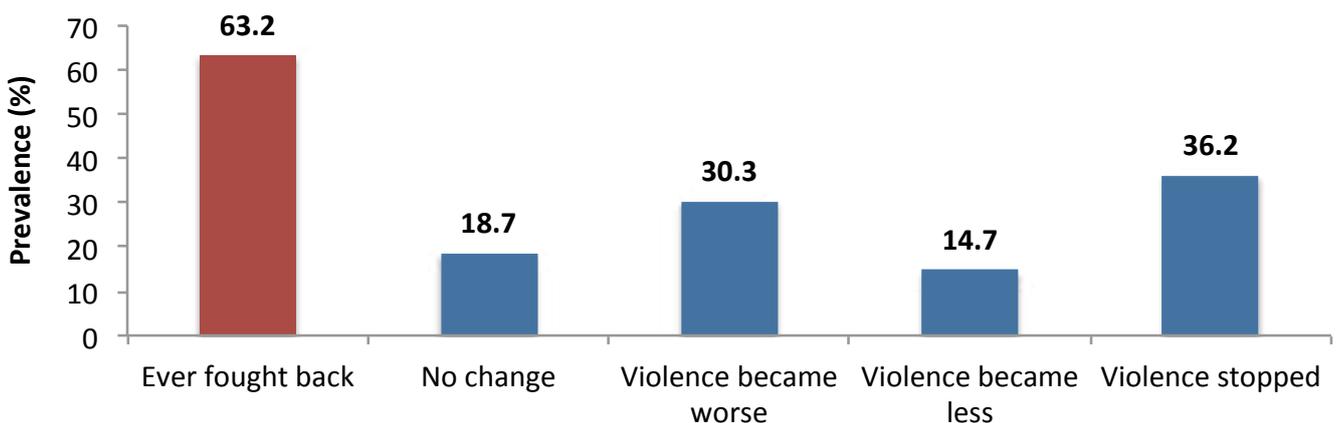
Key informants also indicated that victims of partner violence often stay in abusive situations because they have nowhere to go. The Coordinator of the MOH Victims of Crime (VOC) unit explained that there used to be a shelter for abused women to stay up to 90 days. The shelter was closed down in 1998 and there are currently no safe places for women in abusive situations. The coordinator further explained that when VAW victims need a safe place to stay, the national hospital is able to admit them as a "social admission" and victims are able to stay there for a short period of time (longest period has been one week).

9.4. Fighting back

Women who experienced partner violence were asked whether they ever retaliated against their partner in response to the violence. Nearly 55% of abused women reported ever retaliating, while 36.8% indicated having never fought back (Figure 9.4, Table 9.11). Roughly 17% of these women indicated they retaliated once or twice, 24% said they fought back on several occasions, and 13.7% indicated they retaliated in many instances.

Among abused women who said they ever retaliated, 36.2% believed that violence stopped as a result of fighting back, 30.3% believed that violence got worse, and 14.7% indicated that violence became less (Figure 9.4, Table 9.12).

Figure 9.4. Proportion of women who ever fought back and effect of fighting back, Palau 2013



9.5. Women's own descriptions of their coping strategies and protective factors

All focus group participants agreed that **women in Palau are very secretive about domestic violence**. They explained that, in their culture, women who experience domestic violence usually turn to their maternal side of the family for help. Specifically, **abused women normally go to their *okdemelir*, or maternal uncle(s)**, who is the one responsible for their wellbeing. If a wife is beaten up by her husband, the maternal uncle is responsible for addressing the issue with the family of the husband and discussing a solution (and payment) for the transgression. This practice still exists today, however, some participants stated that the role of the *okdemeled* has weakened.

Participants also expressed the belief that **women often stay silent and/or stay in violent relationships because they do not know where to go or what to do**. To them, there are no available resources or support in Palau for women and families living in violent households. They stressed that the country needs to have a support system in place to help abused women and their families. Participants generally agreed that women need to know what resources are available and about their rights.

Focus group participants said that **there is a great deal of stigma around leaving a marriage**, which further contributes to women staying in a violent household. The cultural belief is that children will suffer if a woman breaks up the family. Palauan society commonly uses the proverb *te chebuul a rengalk/ngalk*, which literally means "poor kids," to shame couples, particularly the woman, for not staying together.

Most participants said neighbors or **the community in general would not directly intervene** in an incident of domestic violence, unless it involves their own family. They also indicated that most people would call the police but they felt that **police usually do not take cases of domestic violence seriously**. Because the community is small, police officers often know the perpetrator and will not intervene.

Key informants also indicated that strong cultural values make the reporting of cases of partner abuse more difficult. Former Attorney General, Ms. Victoria Rowe said that the **traditional practice of dealing with partner violence within the family is one of the most striking challenges faced by the Attorney General's Office when addressing VAW**. Ms. Rowe indicated that domestic violence cases are often cut short because the families of those involved (both victim and perpetrator) decide among themselves what should be done. VAW is considered a family issue that should be dealt within the family and not through courts or the public in general.



10. Factors associated with violence against women by partners

This chapter explores factors at the individual and relationship levels that may predict whether a woman is more likely to experience intimate partner violence both in her lifetime and in the 12 months prior to the interview. These factors include characteristics of the woman, her partner, and her immediate social network. A multiple logistic regression statistical analysis was utilized to identify these characteristics. The findings of the analysis are critical to inform future decision-making, policy design and implementation, and the development of strategic plans aimed at addressing VAW in Palau.

The following are the most relevant findings of the analysis:

- **Most risk factors associated with lifetime and current physical or sexual partner violence were related to the characteristics of the woman.** These include women's age, partnership status, religion, number of children born alive, experiences of physical and sexual violence by non-partners since age 15, sexual abuse in childhood, and nature of the first sexual experience.
- **Six risk factors overlapped as associated with lifetime and current partner violence:**
 - **Age.** Women aged 45-49 years were 77% less likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime and 94% less likely to experience current intimate partner violence than women aged 15-24.
 - **Religion.** Women who reported their religion as 'Other Christian'—which included denominations such as Jehovah's Witness, Christian, Mormon, Baptist, Apostolic, and Assembly of God—were nearly three times more likely to experience partner violence both in their lifetime and currently than Roman Catholics.
 - **Nature of first sexual experience.** Women whose first sexual experience was coerced were over two times more likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime and over three times more likely to experience

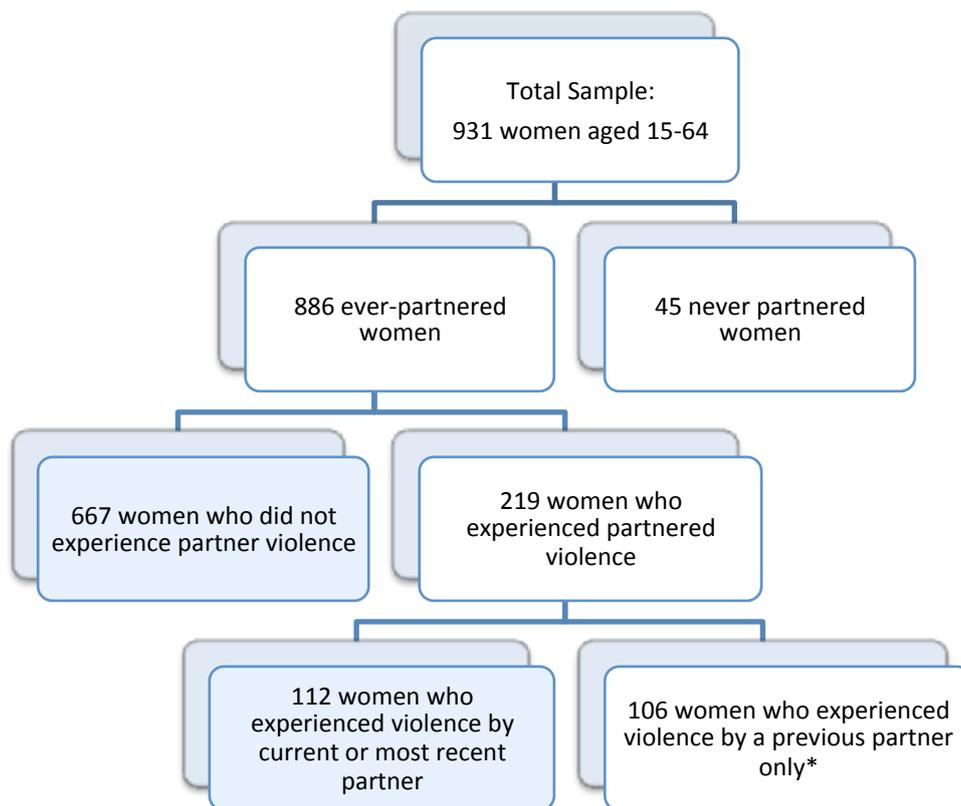
current partner violence than women whose first sex was wanted.

- **Partner's alcohol consumption.** Women whose partners consumed alcohol on a weekly or daily basis were over two times more likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime and nearly three times more likely to experience current partner violence than women whose partners did not drink.
- **Partner's history of fights with other men.** Women whose partners had a history of fighting with other men were over three times more likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime and four and a half times more likely to experience current partner violence than women whose partners did not fight with other men.
- **Not knowing whether partner had parallel relationships with other women.** Women who said not knowing whether their partners had parallel relationships with other women were three times more likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime and four times more likely to experience current partner violence than women who were certain their partner did not have parallel relationships with other women.

10.1. Method used for risk factor analysis

The risk factor analysis observed ever-partnered women who answered questions on physical and/or sexual violence by a partner. Among the women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner, only women who experienced violence by their current or most recent partner were included in the sample for this analysis. The reasoning for using this specific subgroup of women was that the Belau FHSS collected partner characteristics only on the current or most recent partner.

Figure 10.1. Number of women in the sample according to partnership status and experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence



The shaded boxes represent the subsample of women used for the risk factor analysis.
* One respondent who experienced partner violence but did not provide information on partner was excluded.

All data on partners were collected through the women's questionnaire. Of the 931 women aged 15-64 who participated in the study, the risk factor analysis utilized data from 779 women (and their partners) who never experienced partner violence or who reported experiences of violence from their current/most recent partner (Figure 10.1).

a) Dependent Variables

Two dependent binary variables were utilized in this analysis:

- lifetime experience of physical or sexual violence by current or most recent partner.
- current experience (i.e., in the 12 months prior to the study) of physical or sexual violence by current or most recent partner.

b) Independent Variables or Risk Factors

Thirty-one potential risk and protective factors were explored in this analysis, including individual characteristics of the woman, characteristics of her immediate social network, and individual characteristics of her current or most recent partner.

In the case of the woman, the analysis explored characteristics such as her age, her education level, her partnership status at the time of the interview, her age at first marriage, whether she

had financial autonomy, whether she owned capital assets (e.g., land, business, a house), the number of children born alive, her religion, her ethnicity, other experiences of physical or sexual abuse by others than a partner (since and before age 15), and whether her first sexual experience was wanted, coerced, or forced. The analysis also examined whether a history of violence in her family (i.e., her mother being physically abused by mother's partner) was a risk factor for experiencing partner violence.

In the case of her current or most recent partner, the analysis explored characteristics such as his age, his education level, his employment status, how frequently he consumed alcohol, whether he had a history of fighting with other men, and whether he had parallel relationships with other women while with her. The analysis also explored whether a history of violence in his family, such as his mother being physically abused by a partner and whether he was regularly beaten as a child, was also a risk factor for partner violence.

In the case of the woman's immediate social network, the analysis included characteristics such as whether she lived close to her birth family, how often she talked with her birth family members, whether she felt she could count on the support of her family if she needed help, and whether or not she lived with her birth family or her partner's family.

Furthermore, the analysis explored other characteristics such as household socioeconomic status and location. The household socioeconomic status was measured by the household asset index (refer to Annex 6 for details on this asset index). As for location, the analysis also examined whether women living in a specific area, urban or rural, increased their risk of experiencing partner violence.

Statistical Analysis

The risk factor analysis utilized a two-stage statistical approach to identify characteristics associated with lifetime and current partner violence. The first stage consisted of a univariate analysis in which all characteristics of women and partners were evaluated in isolation. The second stage consisted of a multivariate analysis in which risk factors were assessed controlling for all other factors. All characteristics that did not show a statistically significant association with partner violence in the univariate analysis were excluded from the multivariate analysis.⁵² The final multivariate analysis thus identified risk factors with the strongest association with lifetime and current intimate partner violence (Tables 10.1 and 10.2).

10.2. Risk factors for lifetime partner violence

Eleven factors were strongly associated with an increased risk of ever experiencing intimate partner violence and included characteristics of the woman and her partner (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2. Risk Factors for Lifetime Partner Violence

Women's Characteristics	Partners' Characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Current partnership status • Religion • Number of children born alive • Non-partner physical violence since age 15 • Non-partner sexual violence since age 15 • Nature of first sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of alcohol consumption • Fights with other men • Parallel relationships with other women • History of child physical abuse

Seven **women's characteristics** were associated with an increased risk of lifetime physical or sexual partner violence (Table 10.1):

- **Age.** Women aged 45-49 years were 77% less likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime compared to women aged 15-24.
- **Current partnership status.** Women who were partnered at the time of the interview were three times more likely to experience intimate partner violence in their lifetime than women who were formerly partnered.



- **Religion.** Women who reported their religion as 'Other Christian' denominations (such as Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Baptist, Apostolic, and Assembly of God) were nearly three times more likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime than women who reported being Roman Catholic.
- **Number of children born alive.** Women with children were at more risk of experiencing partner violence than women with no children. Among those with children, a greater number of children was associated with an increased risk of intimate partner violence. Women with three or four children were almost two and a half times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime. The highest risk was for women with five or more children, who were over four and a half times to experience physical or sexual violence in their lifetime.
- **Physical violence by others since age 15.** Women who experienced physical violence by a non-partner since the age of 15 were slightly over two times more likely to experience intimate partner violence in their lifetime than women who never experienced physical non-partner violence.
- **Sexual violence by others since age 15.** Women who experienced sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 were over two times more likely to experience intimate partner violence in their lifetime than women who never experienced sexual non-partner violence.
- **Nature of first sexual intercourse.** Women whose first sexual experience was coerced were over two times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women who reported their first sexual experience as wanted.

⁵² Statistical significance was determined by p-values equal or less than 0.1. The effects of each factor were identified in terms of (crude) odds ratios (OR), relative to a reference category (with OR=1).

Four **partners' characteristics** were associated with an increased risk of experiencing lifetime physical or sexual partner violence (Table 10.1):

- **Frequency of alcohol consumption.** Women with partners who consumed alcohol on a weekly or daily basis were over two times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women whose partners consumed alcohol less than once a week.
- **Fights with other men.** Women whose partners had a history of fighting with other men were over three times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women who reported that their partners did not fight with other men.
- **Parallel relationships with other women.** Women whose partners had relationships with other women were over four times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women who said their partners did not have relationships with other women.
- **Physical violence in childhood.** Women whose partners were beaten in childhood were over three times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women whose partners were not beaten as a child.

No other characteristics showed any statistically significant association with lifetime intimate partner violence in the final analysis.

10.3. Risk factors for current partner violence

Eight factors were associated with an increased risk of experiencing physical or sexual partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview. These factors include characteristics of the woman, characteristics of the partner, and household socioeconomic status (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3. Risk Factors for Current Partner Violence

Women's Characteristics	Partners' Characteristics	Other Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Religion • Child sex abuse • Nature of first sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency of alcohol consumption • Fights with other men • Parallel relationships with other women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household socioeconomic status

The following four **women's characteristics** were associated with risk for current partner violence (Table 10.2):

- **Age.** Older women were at lower risk of experiencing physical or sexual partner violence in the 12 months prior

to the interview when compared with the age group of reference (women aged 15-24). Women between 45 and 64 years old were less likely to experience current physical or sexual partner violence than women aged 15-24.

- **Religion.** Religion was also strongly associated with an increased risk of experiencing current physical or sexual partner violence when compared with the reference group, Roman Catholic. Women who identified themselves as 'Evangelical' were over two times more likely to experience intimate partner violence in the 12 months prior to the interview. Women who reported their religion as 'Other Christian' (including Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Baptist, Apostolic, and Assembly of God) were nearly three times more likely to experience current physical or sexual violence than Roman Catholics.
- **Sexual abuse in childhood.** Women who reported being sexually abused before the age of 15 were three times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner abuse in the 12 months preceding the interview than women who did not experience child sexual abuse.
- **Nature of first sexual intercourse.** Women whose first sexual experience was coerced were over three times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in the 12 months prior to the interview than women whose first sexual experience was wanted.

Three **partners' characteristics** were significantly associated with risk of experiencing current physical or sexual partner violence (Table 10.2):

- **Frequency of alcohol consumption.** Women whose partners consumed alcohol on a weekly or daily basis were nearly three times more likely to experience current physical or sexual partner violence than women whose partners consumed alcohol less than once a week.
- **Fights with other men.** Women whose partners had a history of fighting with other men were four times and a half more likely to experience intimate partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview than women whose partners did not fight with other men.
- **Parallel relationships with other women.** Women who said not knowing whether their partners had relationships with other women were slightly over four times more likely to experience current partner violence than women who were certain that their partners did not have parallel relationships with other women.

Another significant factor associated with risk of experiencing partner violence in the 12 months prior the interview was **household socioeconomic status** (Table 10.2). Women in households with higher socioeconomic status were at a

reduced risk of experiencing current partner violence when compared with women in the lowest socioeconomic status (asset poorest). Women in the middle socioeconomic group were 49% less likely to experience current physical or sexual partner violence. Women in the highest socioeconomic group (asset least poor) were 69% less likely to experience current physical or sexual partner violence.

No other characteristics showed any statistically significant association with current intimate partner violence in the final analysis.

10.4. Risk factor analysis: Discussion and conclusions

The risk factor analysis identified eleven characteristics associated with lifetime partner violence and eight factors associated with experiencing partner violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Identifying more risk factors associated with lifetime experience of violence than with current experience of violence was expected, since lifetime experience of violence captures cumulative events of violence. Across all characteristics associated with both lifetime and current experience of violence, most risk factors were related to characteristics of the woman.

Six risk factors were associated with both lifetime and current partner violence: age of the woman, religion of the woman, nature of the first sexual experience of the woman, frequency alcohol consumption of the partner, partner's history of fighting with other men, and women not knowing whether their partners have parallel relationships with other women.

These findings provide useful insight to inform development, health, and education policies to address violence against women in Palau. The results show that most risk factors are related to characteristics of the woman, making this finding critically important to designing strategies aimed specifically at providing protective mechanisms for women. The identification of risk factors related to the partners underlined the importance of also designing preventive initiatives aimed at men.

Although understanding the risk factors associated with lifetime experience of partner violence is valuable,



understanding factors that predict current partner violence can be arguably a more practical and relevant approach for identifying adequate intervention programs and services to address violence against women in Palau.

Despite the analysis provided a general grasp of factors associated with lifetime and current partner violence, it is limited in producing a more robust causal analysis of violence against women in the country. This is because the risk factor analysis only observed characteristics at the individual and relationship levels. The analysis did not include factors at the community and societal levels that may also be associated with partner violence, such as policies, laws, and cultural norms and practices that may enable violence against women.⁵³ Additionally, the study employed a cross-sectional design that limits its capacity to establish any causal relationship between the analyzed risk factors and experiences of violence. More data points over time are needed for the study to be able to draw causal conclusions.

Lastly, the findings of the analysis are also limited because they are based on self-reported data. This implies that respondents may not have reported or underreported experiences of violence and risk factors. Nonetheless, findings at the individual and relationship levels rendered important patterns related to lifetime and current partner violence that are pertinent for understanding and adequately responding to violence against women in Palau.

⁵³Jansen, H. A. F. M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma`a Fafine mo e Famili.

11. Men's perspectives on partner violence

Men who participated in the focus groups identified physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuses as forms of violence against women. Regarding physical partner violence, participants listed the following acts: slapping, punching, kicking, spitting, biting, not letting wife work, forcing wife to have sex, throwing something (not necessarily at the woman but against the wall), shaming, touching (in inappropriate places), and not letting the wife see her family.

Among acts of sexual violence, participants listed: biting, touching in inappropriate places, and forced sex. Participants also indicated that emotional partner violence included name-calling, threatening to hurt children, yelling, shaming, forced sex, belittling, and not letting the wife work. As for economic violence, participants mentioned acts such as withholding money (*mengreos ra idib or udoud*) and not letting the wife work.

Participants were asked which of the acts listed were considered **acceptable violent behaviors** in Palauan society. Most indicated that yelling and name-calling were acceptable behaviors in their culture, which is consistent with the information provided by women in the focus groups. Participants also mentioned that throwing something against the wall, breaking something, or hitting the wall with a fist were also acceptable acts. Participants indicated that these three acts—yelling, name-calling, and throwing something—were considered acceptable forms of releasing anger to avoid using other approaches, possibly in reference to physical violence but participants did not explicitly mention physical punishment. Participants also indicated that acts of economic violence are generally acceptable in Palauan culture.

Among **perceived causes of partner violence**, participants mentioned the following:

- Wife does not listen (disobeys)
- Money issues – mentioned in relation to customary obligations, such as funerals or first births
- Men do not want to listen the wives because they do not like to take orders from women
- Jealousy
- Abuse of alcohol and drugs
- Wife refusing to have sex
- Lack of education – not academic but life education

When asked **why some men resort to violence**, participants provided similar responses to that of women. For instance, participants mentioned that men employ violence to show who is the boss in the household, as sometimes men feel threatened by the wives' higher education or advanced career. They also indicated that some men are raised experiencing violence and repeat it in their own households in adulthood (learned behavior). Other participants believed that violence is a byproduct of the way Palau was colonized (through the use of force) and that physical violence was in a way passed on through generations. Other participants thought that men who are violent against women are uneducated.

Male participants were also asked about **what women in their communities normally do when partner violence takes place**. Participants said that women often feel guilty about what happened and feel sorry for what could happen to the man afterwards (e.g., if the husband gets arrested). Participants also mentioned that women might become jealous, as they may believe that the husband is being abusive because he has a mistress.

They also said that most women would remain silent about partner violence, mainly for the following reasons: shame; to protect their children as the woman depends on the man for financial resources; to avoid bringing shame to her family (*terached*) or to avoid attracting problems to the home (*olechau a uetech el mei ra blai*); and because women are uneducated and may not know their rights and what to do or where to go.

When asked about whether they would intervene if a woman was being abused by her husband, participants indicated that they would not intervene directly but would call the police instead. Some participants said they would stop the violence (intervene temporarily) and call the police. Other participants mentioned they would approach the perpetrator's elders and discuss the issue with them.

Participants were also asked **what they would do if the abused woman was their sister or niece**. Most participants indicated that they would physically remove the sister/niece from the household. As female participants had stated, male participants also explained that it is the responsibility of male family members (specifically the *okdemelel*) to protect siblings/nieces from issues such as physical violence and adultery. Typically, the woman's maternal uncle would meet with the husband's family to discuss the incident and the husband's family would make a 'peace offering' (*tngakireng*). Some participants said they would physically react against the husband. However, this is not common because it could be culturally perceived as if the woman and her relative were in an intimate relationship (*mengerirs er a ochedal*).

Regarding the gender equity law and the law on prevention and control of domestic violence, most participants said they were aware of these laws but that there is usually no enforcement of the laws. Participants did not know of any agencies or organizations available to help women who experience partner violence other than police and the VOCA Coordinator, Rebecca Koshiba.

When asked about **what could be done to reduce VAW**, participants recommended implementing awareness programs; making sure that first responders are educated on VAW (making special reference to first responders who are known for domestic violence in their own households); discussing VAW issues at the annual women's conference; and including VAW in the school curriculum.



12. Final discussion and conclusions

12.1. Strengths and limitations of the study

The Belau Family Health and Safety Study collected valuable data on the prevalence, root causes, and consequences of violence against women in Palau. The study brought to light information never collected before and, with it, a greater understanding of the pervasiveness of the violence, its context, and characteristics. Its findings offer a vital source of information for designing, adjusting, and/or improving policies and programs around violence against women. The findings are useful not only for policymakers but also for community organizations, academics, and individuals who work on protecting women's rights. The results of the study are also critical to raising awareness and educating both men and women about gender roles and violence.

The study followed a sound and well-tested methodology and adhered to a series of rigorous ethical and safety guidelines. As with any other social science research, however, this study is limited due to a number of methodological issues.

First, the background of the interviewers can affect the way questions are asked and hence the type and/or quality of the information collected. Even with the adequate quantity and quality of training, the level of expertise of interviewers in conducting surveys, particularly a survey of such a sensitive nature, can influence reporting outcomes. Factors such as the pace interviewers ask questions, intonation, or body language may alter the way interviewees answer the questions.

Second, the length of the interview can also affect the quantity and reliability of the information disclosed. The FHSS questionnaire may take one to three hours, depending on the sections applicable to each respondent and the pace at which the questions are asked. The first sections of the questionnaire are aimed at understanding the community and family context of the respondent, but are also intended to allow the respondent feel comfortable with the interviewer. This was extremely important in order to encourage full

disclosure about violence. Nonetheless, many studies have found a negative correlation between questionnaire length, fatigue effects, and response quality. Because questions on violence were in the last sections of the FHSS questionnaire, the findings of the study may be sensitive to survey length bias.

Third, the sampling strategy of selecting only one woman per household could introduce bias by underrepresenting women in larger households with more than one eligible woman. This was corrected by weighting the data and making the answers of women in households with more than one eligible woman heavier in the analysis.

Fourth, the sampling strategy of selecting only one eligible woman per household can also introduce bias by misrepresenting certain age groups. As discussed in Chapter 3, this is an issue affecting this study, as younger women are underrepresented and older women are overrepresented. This is an important limitation to the findings of the study given that younger women reported higher experiences of partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview. This means that current prevalence figures of partner violence among younger women could be higher than reported in this study.

Fifth, the study is limited in drawing causal relationships between violence against women and other factors, as it employed a cross-sectional design. For the study to establish causal associations between experiences of violence and other variables, more data points over time are needed.

Lastly, as with any study on sensitive topics like physical and sexual violence, the FHSS is challenged by underreporting. Respondents may have not reported or may have underreported experiences of violence for a diversity of reasons, including embarrassment, being afraid of further violence, experiences are too recent or painful to speak about, or other similar reasons. Therefore, the prevalence of violence against women by partners and non-partners could be higher than what was reported in this study.

Despite these methodological limitations, the FHSS provides tremendous insight into the magnitude and characteristics of violence against women in Palau. The use of a sound and widely tested methodology, as well as a standardized training package and a series of comprehensive quality assurance measures, reduces the chance of large variations in the quality of the data and increases the potential for more disclosure. The use of a standardized questionnaire with globally used indicators allows the study to compare results with other countries, as well as to repeat the study and compare changes in VAW across time. The use of mixed-methods further permitted researchers to validate findings and provide context to the quantitative results. Additionally, the FHSS produced a range of information never collected before, at least not nationwide, which can serve as a catalyst for major policy and program changes in the country.

12.2. Conclusions

The Belau FHSS provides evidence that the prevalence of violence against women in Palau is significant and affects women as well as their children, families, and the community at large. Indistinctively of the characteristics of the violence (i.e., physical/sexual, lifetime/current), perpetrators are usually males that the woman knows well: partners and relatives. Over one quarter of women in Palau have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner at least once in their lives and one third experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the interview. Although physical and sexual violence were found to be perpetrated by both partners and non-partners, partners tend to be the most common perpetrators of physical violence while non-partners tend to be the most common perpetrators of sexual violence.

The findings of the study also show the direct impact of partner violence on women's health. Almost half of the women who ever experienced partner violence had injuries and about a quarter indicated being injured on more than five occasions. Over one tenth of these women lost consciousness at least once due to the violence and needed health care because of the severity of the injuries. The likelihood of having a miscarriage among abused women was more than double than among never abused women. The proportion of women who ever thought of suicide was also higher among women who experienced partner violence than among never abused women.

The study shows that partner violence affects children's wellbeing. Half of the women who experienced partner violence said their children witnessed the violence. Children living under these circumstances were more likely to have nightmares and to drop out of school than the children of never abused women. Findings also show that the likelihood of experiencing partner violence in adulthood is correlated with having witnessed or experienced violence in childhood.

In regard to coping with partner violence, over one third of abused women in Palau stayed silent about the violence and the rest often turned to family and friends for help. Almost two thirds of abused women never resorted to formal services or authorities and over half of them never left home. Partner violence was also found to affect women's capacity to work by either preventing them from going to work or disrupting their work. This makes it more difficult for women being able to leave an abusive situation.



13. Recommendations

The findings of the Belau FHSS provide substantial information to inform actions and interventions around VAW in Palau. This chapter presents a series of recommendations prepared by the Stakeholders Committee to better address VAW in the country.

Short-term Recommendations

- Maintain the Stakeholders Committee as a resource group to provide advice and support for eradicating VAW in the country.
- Disseminate information regarding the study results as well as information about VAW to make the community more aware and better understand the magnitude of VAW, its causes, and its consequences on women, children, and families.
- Develop and support awareness programs around the Family Protection Act (FPA) and available services and support systems for women and families in Palau. Awareness activities may include short presentations and plenary discussions in community groups, men's clubs, meetings of the Parent Teachers Association, and in market places. Other forms of dissemination may include radio talk shows, newspaper articles, community meetings, and social networks.
- Support current programs that provide support to victims of VAW and provide training and technical assistance to develop SOPs for first responders—such as police and medical staff. This requires close coordination and collaboration between Government and Non-Government agencies.
- Promote inter-agency collaboration to enable cooperation and resource sharing amongst governmental agencies that work on supporting victims and eradicating VAW. This

shall include the continued support of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between signatory agencies on the FPA⁵⁴ as well as non-profit agencies and faith-based organizations that work on supporting victims and eradicating VAW.

- Provide current MOH workers, both medical and administrative staff, with training to adequately handle cases of VAW.
- Provide further support to women's groups in the country and work with the main women's organization, Mechesil Belau, to include discussions on violence against women in their annual meeting agenda.

Medium-term Recommendations:

- Create a national plan that takes into account the results of the study, gender policy, and other social development goals to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts and that all efforts are towards one goal: stopping VAW.
- Develop educational programs for women, men, and families. Such programs should aim at empowering women by informing them of their rights and providing them with opportunities to talk to professionals as well as other women. Develop educational programs for men to sensitize them on VAW and inform them about counseling and other support systems available to them. Develop educational programs tailored to couples (married and in relationships) on how to communicate effectively, how to deal with conflicts, and other important factors that promote healthy relationships, such as dealing with customary obligations.
- Strengthen awareness efforts to prevent sexual abuse of children, as well as mechanisms to protect children in situations of abuse.

⁵⁴ This MOU was recently executed between the Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs (MCCA); Ministry of Justice - Bureau of Public Safety and Office of the Attorney General; Ministry of Health; and the Judiciary to establish a series of general protocols around the Family Protection Act.

- Ensure that disabled women have access to information about VAW and support services when needed.

Long-term Recommendations:

- Establish a Women's Center staffed with capable personnel who can provide adequate support services to women, victims of VAW, and their children.
- Establish a Women's/Family Shelter for those seeking short-term refuge from abusive family members. This shelter should also be staffed with trained and capable staff.
- Strengthen the use of traditional values and practices in families and in the community. Support collaborative efforts between the MCCA, MOE, and the community to develop programs that incorporate these traditional values. School curricula should also incorporate traditional values and practices in order to pass on the positive aspects of the Palauan culture to future generations.
- Establish and support a data collection mechanism for the health system and law enforcement to regularly collect information on VAW cases. In addition, support a survey for men regarding violence and their health.
- Develop succession plans for the Ministry of Health for additional qualified health workers who are trained and able to handle cases of VAW.



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Annexes

Annex I. Research team, field staff, and task force members

Core Research Team

Ms. Umerang A. Imetengel, FHSS National Coordinator

Mr. Rhinehart Silas, former Office of Planning and Statistics Coordinator

Mr. Kyonori Tellames, Statistics Coordinator

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Senator J. Uduch Senior-Sengebau, Senator 9th Olbiil er a Kelulau Senate

Minister Baklai Temengil - Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs

Rebecca Koshiba – Coordinator, Victims of Crime Assistance Program, Ministry of Health

Ray Mechol – Chief, Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Education

Frida Delmau - Women in Sports Association / Palau Housing Authority

Carol Ngiraidis - Milad 'I Dil (Women's NGO) and Palau Women in Sports Association

Philom Temengil - Belau Human Rights (NGO) and Interviewer for the Belau FHSS

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Vameline Singeo – Private Attorney (former Assisant Attorney General)

Previous members who contributed at earlier stages of the study:

Brengyei Katosang – Legal Counsel, 9th Olbiil er a Kelulau House of Delegates

Victoria Roe – Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, Ministry of Justice

Travis Techong Singeo - Health Policy Research and Development Office, Ministry of Health

International Technical Support

Ms. Henriette Jansen, UNFPA International Researcher. Methodology design, training, and overall technical support and oversight through data collection and dataset finalization for analysis.

Ms. Seema Vyas, UNFPA International Data Analyst. Development of the household socioeconomic index (SES), risk factor analysis, and overall data analysis supervision.

Mr. Chris Ryan, Statistics Adviser and Survey Specialist, Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Technical support for the development of the sampling strategy and report writing for the sample design section.

Ms. Carlued Leon, UNFPA International Researcher. Overall technical support and oversight during the final phase of the FHSS, report writing, and development of dissemination products.

Ms. Leilua Taulealo, Data Entry Expert. Provided technical assistance on data entry training, database maintenance, and cleanup.

A Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) provided technical support to the early stages of the study: Riet Groenen, Janet Fanslow, Edwina Kotoisuva, Mia Rimon, and Nguyen Thi Viet Nga.

Technical Review Committee

Dr. Mary Ellsberg, Director, Global Women's Institute (GWI) and Co-creator of the WHO Multi-country Study methodology.

Dr. Hiroaki Matsuura, Lecturer, School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies at the University of Oxford.

Dr. Lianne Urada, Assistant Professor, Division of Global Public Health and Center on Gender Equity and Health, University of California-San Diego (UCSD).

A UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office technical, program, and operational team, led by UNFPA Gender Adviser Maha Muna, also supported the Belau FHSS.

Annex II. WHO Multi-country Study Operational Definitions of VAW

<p><u>Physical violence by an intimate partner</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Was slapped or had something thrown at her that could hurt her b) Was pushed or shoved c) Was hit with fist or something else that could hurt d) Was kicked, dragged or beaten up e) Was choked or burnt on purpose f) Perpetrator threatened to use, or actually used, a gun, knife or other weapon against her <p>(acts c-f are considered severe)</p>	<p><u>Controlling behaviors by an intimate partner</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) He tried to keep her from seeing friends b) He tried to restrict contact with her family of birth c) He insisted on knowing where she was at all times d) He ignored her and treated her indifferently e) He got angry if she spoke with another man f) He was often suspicious that she was unfaithful g) He expected her to ask permission before seeking health care for herself
<p><u>Sexual violence by an intimate partner</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Was physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to b) Had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what partner might do c) Was forced to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating 	<p><u>Physical violence in pregnancy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Was slapped, hit or beaten while pregnant b) Was punched or kicked in the abdomen while pregnant
<p><u>Emotional abuse by an intimate partner</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Was insulted or made to feel bad about herself b) Was belittled or humiliated in front of other people c) Perpetrator had done things to scare or intimidate her on purpose e.g. by the way he looked at her; by yelling or smashing things d) Perpetrator had threatened to hurt her or someone she cared about 	<p><u>Physical violence since age 15 years by others (non-partners)</u> Since age 15 years someone other than partner beat or physically mistreated her</p> <p><u>Sexual violence since age 15 years by others (non-partners)</u> Since age 15 years someone other than partner forced her to have sex or to perform a sexual act when she did not want to</p> <p><u>Childhood sexual abuse (before age 15 years)</u> Before age 15 years someone had touched her sexually or made her do something sexual that she did not want to</p>

Source: Jansen, H. A. F. M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili.

Annex III. Survey questionnaire



Belau Family Health Survey

Version 11.2

(Rev. 4 April 2013)

111 d	What is <u>now</u> the main source of income for you and your household? [MARK ONE]	NO INCOME 1 MONEY FROM OWN WORK 2 SUPPORT FROM HUSBAND/PARTNER 3 SUPPORT FROM OTHER RELATIVES 4 PENSION 5 SOCIAL SERVICES/WELFARE 6 OTHER (SPECIFY) 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
112	Where did you grow up? PROBE: Before age 12 where did you live longest?	THIS STATE 1 ANOTHER STATE 2 ANOTHER COUNTRY 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
113	Do any of your family live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them?	YES 1 NO 2 LIVING WITH FAMILY 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 115
114	How often do you see or talk to a member of your family? Would you say at least once a week, once a month, once a year, or never?	DAILY/AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH 2 AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR 3 NEVER (HARDLY EVER) 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
115	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on members of your own family for support?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
116	Do you regularly attend a group, organization or association? PROMPT: Organizations like women's or community groups, religious groups or political associations.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 118
117	Is this group (Are any of these groups) attended by women only? (REFER TO THE ATTENDED GROUPS ONLY)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
118	Has anyone ever prevented you from attending a meeting or participating in an organization? IF YES, ASK Who prevented you? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	NOT PREVENTED A PARTNER/HUSBAND B PARENTS C PARENTS-IN-LAW/PARENTS OF PARTNER D OTHER: X	

119	<p>Are you <u>currently</u> married, living together, or involved in a relationship with a man without living together?</p> <p><i>IF NEEDED PROBE: Such as a regular boyfriend or a fiancé?</i></p> <p>IF NEEDED PROBE: Do you and your partner live together?</p>	<p>CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER 1</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED, NOT LIVING TOGETHER 2</p> <p>LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED 3</p> <p><i>CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR MALE PARTNER (ENGAGED OR DATING) NOT LIVING TOGETHER</i>..... 4</p> <p>NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR HAVING A MALE PARTNER 5</p> <p><i>CURRENTLY HAVING A FEMALE PARTNER</i> 6</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 123</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 123</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 123</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 123</p>
120 a	<p>Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male partner?</p>	<p>YES, MARRIED 1</p> <p>YES, LIVED WITH A MAN, BUT NEVER MARRIED 3</p> <p>NO 5</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 121</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 121</p>
120b	<p>Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> S2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> S2</p>
121	<p>Did the last partnership with a man end in divorce or separation, or did your husband/partner die?</p>	<p>DIVORCED 1</p> <p>SEPARATED/BROKEN UP..... 2</p> <p>WIDOWED/PARTNER DIED 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 123</p>
122	<p>Was the divorce/separation initiated by you, by your husband/partner, or did you both decide that you should separate?</p>	<p>RESPONDENT 1</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 2</p> <p>BOTH (RESPONDENT AND PARTNER)..... 3</p> <p>OTHER: 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>	
123	<p>How many times in your life have you been married and/or lived together with a man? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER [][]</p> <p>NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER..... 00</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> S2</p>
124	<p>The next few questions are about your <u>current or most recent</u> partnership. Do/did you live together in the same home as your husband/partner's parents or any of his relatives?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>	
125	<p>IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Do you <u>currently</u> live with your parents or any of your relatives?</p> <p>IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Were you living with your parents or relatives <u>during your last relationship</u>?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>	

SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER				
CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s5mar)	CURRENTLY MARRIED, OR LIVING WITH A MAN/ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER (Options K, L) [] (1) <input type="checkbox"/>	FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN/ ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER (Option M) [] (2) <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN (NEVER MALE PARTNER) (Option N) [] [] (3) <input type="checkbox"/>	S.6
501	I would now like you to tell me a little about your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner. How old is your husband/partner (completed years)? PROBE: MORE OR LESS IF MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER DIED: How old would he be now if he were alive?		AGE (YEARS) [] []	
502	In what year was he born?		YEAR.....[] [] [] [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9999	
502 a	Where did he grow up [before age 12]? Is he from the same State as you?		SAME STATE1 ANOTHER STATE2 ANOTHER COUNTRY4 OTHER:6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
503	Can (could) he read and write?		YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
504	Did he ever attend school?		YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	<input type="checkbox"/> 506
505	a) What is the highest level of education that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL. b) CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL,		ELEMENTARY _____ year1 HIGH SCHOOL _____ year.....2 COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY _____ year ...3 VOCATIONAL / OTHER:4 DON'T KNOW8 NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING .. [] [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
506	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Is he currently working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying? IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Towards the end of your relationship was he working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?		WORKING1 LOOKING FOR WORK/UNEMPLOYED.....2 RETIRED3 STUDENT4 DISABLED/LONG TERM SICK5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	<input type="checkbox"/> 508 <input type="checkbox"/> 508 <input type="checkbox"/> 509

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER																																													
CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s7mar)	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVING WITH A MAN/MALE PARTNER (Options K, L, M) [] [] (1)	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/NEVER MALE PARTNER (Option N) [] [] (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> S.10																																										
When two people marry or live together, they usually share both good and bad moments. I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and past relationships and how your husband/partner treats (treated) you. If anyone interrupts us I will change the topic of conversation. I would again like to assure you that your answers will be kept confidential, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?																																													
701	In general, do (did) you and your (current or most recent) husband/partner discuss the following topics together: a) Things that have happened to him in the day b) Things that happen to you during the day c) Your worries or feelings d) His worries or feelings		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) HIS DAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) YOUR DAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) YOUR WORRIES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) HIS WORRIES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) HIS DAY	1	2	8	b) YOUR DAY	1	2	8	c) YOUR WORRIES	1	2	8	d) HIS WORRIES	1	2	8																						
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702	In your relationship with your (current or most recent) husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarrelled? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>RARELY</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOMETIMES.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OFTEN.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	RARELY	1	SOMETIMES.....	2	OFTEN.....	3	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	8	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....	9																																
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703	I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Thinking about your husband/partner or any other husband or partner that you may have had before him, would you say it is generally true that he: a) Tries to keep you from seeing your friends b) Tries to restrict contact with your family c) Insists on knowing where you are at all times d) — e) Gets angry if you speak with another man f) Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful g) Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself h) Your husband/partner refuses to give you enough money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">A)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) SEEING FRIENDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) CONTACT FAMILY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) WANTS TO KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) GETS ANGRY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) SUSPICIOUS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) HEALTH CARE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) REFUSES MONEY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A)	YES	NO	a) SEEING FRIENDS	1	2	b) CONTACT FAMILY	1	2	c) WANTS TO KNOW	1	2	e) GETS ANGRY	1	2	f) SUSPICIOUS	1	2	g) HEALTH CARE	1	2	h) REFUSES MONEY	1	2	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months?</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months?		YES	NO	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
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CHECK: Question 703	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] []	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []	<input type="checkbox"/> 704																																										
703 k	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703a) to h)) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOTH</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.....	1	PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....	2	BOTH	3	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	8	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....	9																																	
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705 g	Was the behaviour you just talked about (mention acts reported in 705) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9			
706		A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item) YES NO	B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only) YES NO	C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? One Few Many	D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? No One Few Many
	a) Did your current husband/partner or any other husband/partner ever force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you or holding you down? IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as oral sex, anal or vaginal penetration.	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner or any other husband or partner might do if you refused?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	c) Did your husband/partner or any other husband or partner ever forced you to do anything else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
CHECK: Question 706	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] <input type="checkbox"/>	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []		<input type="checkbox"/> 707	
706 d	Was the behaviour you just talked about (mention acts reported in 706) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER .1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9			
707	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 705	YES, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 1 NO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 2		MARK IN BOX C	
708	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 706	YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE 1 NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE 2		MARK IN BOX C	
708a	Are you afraid of your current/most recent husband or partner? Would you say never, sometimes, many times, most/all of the time?	NEVER 1 SOMETIMES 2 MANY TIMES 3 MOST/ALL OF THE TIMES 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9			

805 a	In your life, were you <u>ever</u> hurt badly enough by (any of) your husband/partner(s) that you needed health care (even if you did not receive it)? IF YES: How many times? IF NOT SURE: More or less?	TIMES NEEDED HEALTH CARE..... [] [] REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99 NOT NEEDED00	<input type="checkbox"/> S.9
805 b	Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
806	In your life, did you <u>ever</u> receive health care for this injury (these injuries)? Would you say, sometimes or always or never?	YES, SOMETIMES1 YES, ALWAYS2 NO, NEVER3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	<input type="checkbox"/> S.9
807	In your life, have you ever had to spend any nights in a hospital due to the injury/injuries? IF YES: How many nights? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL . [] [] IF NONE ENTER '00' DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
808	Did you tell a health worker the real cause of your injury?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

THIS SECTION IS FOR WOMEN WHO REPORT PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER.

I would now like to ask you some questions about what effects your husband/partner's acts has had on you . With acts I mean... (REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS THE RESPONDENT HAS MENTIONED IN SECTION 7).

IF REPORTED MORE THAN ONE VIOLENT HUSBAND/PARTNER, ADD: I would like you to answer these questions in relation to the most recent/last husband/partner who did these things to you..

CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C (S9phys)	WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ("YES" TO Option U) [] (1)	WOMAN HAS EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE ONLY ("NO" to Option U and "YES" to option V) [] [] (2)	
901	Are there any particular situations that tend to lead to (or trigger) your husband/partner's behaviour? REFER TO ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE MENTIONED BEFORE. PROBE: Any other situation? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR REASON A WHEN MAN DRUNK B MONEY PROBLEMS C DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK..... D WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYED..... E NO FOOD AT HOME F PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY G SHE IS PREGNANT..... H HE IS JEALOUS OF HER..... I SHE REFUSES SEX..... J SHE IS DISOBEDIENT K HE WANTS TO TEACH HER A LESSON, EDUCATE OR DISCIPLINE HER L HE WANT TO SHOW HE IS BOSS M OTHER (specify): X	<input type="checkbox"/> 906

909	<p>Did anyone ever try to help you?</p> <p>IF YES, Who helped you? MARK ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PROBE: Anyone else?</p>	<p>NO ONE.....A FRIENDS.....B PARENTS.....C BROTHER OR SISTER.....D UNCLE OR AUNT.....E HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY.....F CHILDREN.....G NEIGHBOURS.....H POLICE.....I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER.....J PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER.....K COUNSELLOR.....L NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION.....M LOCAL LEADER.....N</p> <p>OTHER (specify): _____X</p>																																																																									
910 a	<p>Did you ever go to any of the following for help? READ EACH ONE</p> <p>a) Police b) Hospital or health centre c) Helpline d) Legal advice centre</p> <p>e) Court f) Shelter g) Local leader h) Women's organization (Use name)</p> <p>i) Rebecca Koshiha Program j) Priest/Religious leader</p> <p>k) Anywhere else? Where?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) POLICE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) SOCIAL SERVICES/HELPLINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) COURT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) SHELTER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) LOCAL LEADER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION: _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) REBECCA</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) PRIEST, RELIGIOUS LEADER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) ELSEWHERE (specify) : _____ _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">* **</p>		YES	NO	a) POLICE	1	2	b) HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE	1	2	c) SOCIAL SERVICES/HELPLINE	1	2	d) LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE	1	2	e) COURT	1	2	f) SHELTER	1	2	g) LOCAL LEADER	1	2	h) WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION: _____	1	2	i) REBECCA	1	2	j) PRIEST, RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2	x) ELSEWHERE (specify) : _____ _____	1	2	<p>910 b. ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED YES in 910a. Were you satisfied with the help given?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Police</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Hospital or health centre</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Helpline</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Legal advice centre</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Court</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) Shelter</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) Local leader</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) Women's organization (Use name)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) Rebecca Koshiha Program</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) Priest/Religious leader</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>k) Anywhere else? Where?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) Police	1	2	b) Hospital or health centre	1	2	c) Helpline	1	2	d) Legal advice centre	1	2	e) Court	1	2	f) Shelter	1	2	g) Local leader	1	2	h) Women's organization (Use name)	1	2	i) Rebecca Koshiha Program	1	2	j) Priest/Religious leader	1	2	k) Anywhere else? Where?	1	2
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<p>CHECK: Question 910a * **</p> <p>(s9check)</p>	<p>MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY IN Q. 910a (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN MARKED WITH *)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] []</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED **)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[]</p> <p>(2)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">[] 912</p>																																																																								

911	<p>What were the reasons that made you go for help?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO 913</p>	<p>ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY A COULD NOT ENDURE MORE..... B BADLY INJURED..... C HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER D HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN E SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING..... F THROWN OUT OF THE HOME..... G AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM H AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER I</p> <p>OTHER (specify): _____ _____ .X</p>	<p>FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO 913</p>
912	<p>What were the reasons that you did not go to any of these?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER A FEAR OF THREATS/CONSEQUENCES/ MORE VIOLENCE B VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS..... C EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED/AFRAID WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED OR WOULD BE BLAMED D BELIEVED NOT HELP/KNOW OTHER WOMEN NOT HELPED E AFRAID WOULD END RELATIONSHIP F AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDREN G BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILY H DIDN'T KNOW HER OPTIONS..... I OTHER (specify): _____ _____ .X</p>	
913	<p>Is there anyone that you would like (have liked) to receive (more) help from? Who?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>NO ONE MENTIONED A HIS RELATIVES..... B HER RELATIVES C FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS D HEALTH CENTRE E POLICE F PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER..... G SOCIAL WORKER: _____ I</p> <p>OTHER (specify): _____ .X</p>	
914	<p>Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of his behaviour? IF YES: How many times? (MORE OR LESS)</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES LEFT [] [] NEVER..... 00 N.A. (NOT LIVING TOGETHER) 97 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 919 <input type="checkbox"/> S.10</p>
915	<p>What were the reasons why you left <u>the last time</u>?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>NO PARTICULAR INCIDENT A ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY B COULD NOT ENDURE MORE C BADLY INJURED D HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER E HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN..... F SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING G THROWN OUT OF THE HOME H AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM..... I ENCOURAGED BY ORGANIZATION: _____ J AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER K</p> <p>OTHER (specify): _____ .X</p>	

N07	<p>a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	b) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen since you were 15 ? Once, a few times, or many times?			c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen in the past 12 months ? Once, a few times, or many times?			
		Once	A few times	Many times	NO	Once	A few times	Many times
	FATHER/STEPFATHER A	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER/STEPMOTHER B	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER IN LAW C	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER D	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER E	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE F	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE G	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - MALE H	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE I	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - MALE J	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - MALE L	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - FEMALE M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - MALE N	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - FEMALE O	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - MALE P	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - FEMALE Q	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE R	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE S	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – MALE (specify) _____ W	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – FEMALE (specify) _____ X	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

N08	<p>Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD: except your husband/male partner. Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, since the age of 15, any of the following has happened to you? Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers.</p>	A.		B. IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?		
		YES	NO	YES	NO	DK
	a) Has anyone attempted to force you to perform a sexual act you did not want, attempted to force you into sexual intercourse (which did not take place)	1	2	1	2	8
	b) Touched you sexually. This includes for example touching of breasts or private parts.	1	2	1	2	8
	c) Made sexual remarks or sending sexual text messages or facebook messages against your will.	1	2	1	2	8
	d) Made you touch their private parts against your will,	1	2	1	2	8
	e) Showed sexual explicit pictures against your will,	1	2	1	2	8
	f) Sexual harassment in the workplace, at school, etc.	1	2	1	2	8
	g) anything else sexually that you did not want: _____	1	2	1	2	8

Annex IV. Differences between Palau's and WHO generic que

Safe Name:

Belau Family Health Survey

Administration Form:

Adapted to country-specific enumeration needs:

- Options 'hamlet', 'household=1', and 'group quarters=2' added.
- Language 'Palauan' and 'Mixed' added.

Household Selection Form:

Introduction adapted to country context.

Household Questionnaire:

Q1-Q5: questions and answer options adapted to country context.

Women's Questionnaire:

Section 1:

- 108a: answer options on religion adapted to predominant religions in Palau
- 108b: answer options on ethnicity/citizenship adapted to identity groups in Palau
- 111a: answer option 'vocational/other' added
- 111c: adapted based on anticipated responses for Palau context
- 112: answer options adapted to Palau's geographic context
- 114-115: adapted to 'your own family' for clarity in Palauan context
- 135a-135d: adapted to Palauan custom.

Section 2:

- 201a: country-specific adaptations
- 208: answer option 'massage therapist' added
- 214-215: question adapted to country context.

Section 3:

- No country-specific adaptations.

Section 4:

- 409-410: adapted based on country context and anticipated responses
- 416: KG changed to LB.

Section 5:

- 502a: answer options adapted to Palau's geographic context
- 505a: answer option 'vocational/other' added

- 512: question adapted to country-specific context – 'ice' and 'tramadol' added.

Section 6:

- 602, 604 and 606 were removed.

Section 7:

- 703b: 'your family' added to question for clarity.

Section 8:

- No country-specific adaptation.

Section 9:

- 903 removed
- 905 moved to Section 7
- 910a: 'helpline', 'legal advice center', 'court', 'shelter', 'local leader', 'women's organization', 'Rebecca Koshiba Program', and 'priest/religious leader' added to adapt to country context.
- 912: answer option 'didn't know hwe options' added
- 913: answer option 'social worker' added.

Section 10:

- N02: different acts of non-partner physical violence were split and additional question on 12-month prevalence was added
 - Control check N02 adapted
 - N06: Clarification note for interviewers added
 - N07: option 'stepmother' added
 - N08: different acts of non-partner sexual violence were split and additional question on 12-month prevalence was added
 - Control check N08 adapted
 - N09: option 'stepmother' added
 - 1003: clarification phrase "or having sex or trying to have sex with you etc." added
 - 1003a: clarification note "We do not need to know the name of this person" and answer option 'stepmother' added
 - 1003e: clarification note "that happened before the age of 15" added
 - 1004-1005 moved to Section 3
 - 1007: specific acts adapted
 - 1009 removed.
- Section 11:
- No country-specific adaptations.
- Section 12:
- Face card adapted to be culturally appropriate
 - Codes for recording outcome of face card added.

Annex V. FHSS Key Informants

The list below shows the key informants interviewed for the Belau FHSS, along with their title, organization, and date of interview:

- Rebecca Koshiha, Victims of Crime Unit, MOH (September 2012)
- Eboy Sakuma, Male Health Coordinator, Family Health Unit, MOH (September 2012)
- Victoria Rowe, Assistant Attorney General, Ministry of Justice (August 2012)
- Erur Ito, Social Worker, MOH (August 2012)
- Katerry Faustino, Social Worker, MOH (August 2012)
- Rebecca Ngirngbedangel, VAW Unit, Bureau of Public Safety / Ministry of Justice (March 2014)
- Vameline Singeo, former Assistant AG, MOJ (November 2012)
- Lalii Chin Sakuma, Chief Public Defender, Ministry of State (October 2012)
- Kenny Reklai, Koror State Youth Council President (November 2012)
- Ivan Blesam, Youth Programs Coordinator, Koror State Government (November 2012)

Annex VI. Method to develop the household socioeconomic status index

Palau Violence Against Women Socioeconomic Status Study

Prepared by Seema Vyas, PhD

December 2013

1. INTRODUCTION

The Palau VAW survey collected information on a number of individual variables reflecting different dimensions of household asset ownership used to proxy household socioeconomic status (SES). This report describes the method used to develop a single measure index of SES or "asset index" using this information. A key issue in deriving an asset index using different indicators is how to assign weights to the individual variables. Principal components analysis (PCA) is a commonly used approach of statistically deriving weights for asset indices. PCA is a multivariate statistical technique that reduces the number of variables in a data set into a smaller number of components. Each component is a weighted combination of the original variables. The higher the degree of correlation among the original variables in the data, the fewer components required to capture the common information. An important property of the components derived is that they are uncorrelated, therefore each component captures a dimension in the data. The next section details the steps taken to derive a PCA-based asset index.

2. METHOD

Guided by Vyas and Kumaranayake (2006) this study undertook three steps to derive a PCA-based asset index: first, a descriptive analysis; second, the construction of the PCA-based asset index; and third, the classification of households into SES groups. The analysis was conducted using STATA version 10.00 statistical software.

2.1 Descriptive analysis

The first step was to conduct descriptive analysis, which involved establishing the overall sample size, the frequency of each variable and patterns of missing data for individual variables. This descriptive analysis was essential exploratory work to ensure data quality, and appropriate data coding and recoding for further analysis.

Overall sample size

The total number of dwellings visited was 1169 of which 1046 were households and 123 were group quarters. A household selection form was administered and completed in 954 households and all 123 group quarters. The household selection form identified whether or not a woman eligible for a subsequent woman's questionnaire was present. A household questionnaire, that gathered information on different asset indicators, was administered in 953 households but was not administered in the group quarters.⁵⁵ The asset index was, therefore, constructed using data from all 953 households where full household questionnaire data were collected.

Frequency analysis

The purpose of the frequency analysis was to establish the extent to which the variables are distributed across the households and to inform subsequent coding of the variables. An issue with PCA is that it works best when variables are correlated, but also when the distribution of variables varies across cases. It is the assets that are more unequally distributed between households that are given more weight in PCA. For example, an asset which all households own or which no households own would exhibit no variation between households and would carry a weight close to zero from a PCA. A second issue with PCA is that data in categorical form are not suitable for inclusion in the analysis. This is because the categories are converted into a quantitative scale which does not have any meaning. To avoid this, qualitative categorical variables are recoded into binary variables.

The Palau survey data gathered information on three household infrastructure characteristics—access to piped water; whether the home is connected to a public sewer; and type of housing structure—whether the household has electricity, whether the household has internet connection, ownership of a range of vehicles—bicycle, motorbike car and boat—ownership of land, and the number of rooms in the house for sleeping and the total number of people in the household. A description and frequency distribution of the variables for the total sample is shown in Table 1.

The vast majority of households reported one out of two characteristics for the infrastructure variables: access to piped water and home connected to public sewer. Almost two-thirds (64.8%) of households have access to piped water inside their unit and slightly over one-third (34.3%) have access to piped water in the building. Less than 1% reported their access to piped water was outside their building, from a water tank or that they had no access to water.⁵⁶ Over one-half (55.1%) reported their home was connected to a public sewer, while 39.6% reported that their home was connected to a septic tank/cesspool and the majority of the remaining respondents reported either an "outhouse" or used "other means".

Three-quarters of houses had concrete foundations and these could be further disaggregated: 32.6% also had concrete walls and roof; 14.9% had concrete walls (roof made of metal/tile); and 27.5% had both walls and roof made from metal or wood (walls) or tiles (roof). Of the remaining 25%, virtually all reported their houses were on stilts or were mostly made of wood.

Virtually all households reported they had electricity and just over one-fifth said that they had internet connection (21.6%). Ownership of different types of vehicles was varied and ranged from 4.5% (motorbike) to 87.4% (car). Almost one-half (47.7%) of respondents reported that they owned land.

The average number of rooms for sleeping was 2.62 (std. Dev. 1.21) and the total number of people in the households averaged slightly over 4 (std. Dev. 2.37).

⁵⁵ One household was excluded because responses to questions were either coded refused, don't know/remember, or missing

⁵⁶ One respondent reported "other" but clarified "no access" therefore, this was coded to no access. All other responses were clarified as "water tank".

Table 1: Description and frequency of household infrastructure and asset ownership variables

Variable long name / short name	Variable label	N=953	%/ mean (std. dev)
Access to piped water / q01	Yes, in the unit	618	64.8
	Yes, in this building	327	34.3
	Only outside the building	2	0.2
	No access to piped water	2	0.2
	Other (water tank)	3	0.3
	Don't know/remember	1	0.1
Home connected to public sewer / q02	Yes connected to a public sewer	525	55.1
	No connected to a septic tank/cesspool	377	39.6
	No, outhouse	44	4.6
	No, other means	1	0.1
	Don't know/remember	6	0.6
Type of structure / q03	Concrete foundation, wall and roof	311	32.6
	Concrete foundation, metal/wood walls, metal/tile roof	262	27.5
	Concrete foundation and wall, metal/tile roof	142	14.9
	On stilts, wooden floor, metal/wood walls, metal/tile roof	231	24.2
	Other (fiber; mostly wood)	5	0.5
	Refused/no answer	2	0.2
Electricity / q04a	Yes	950	99.7
	No	3	0.3
Internet connection / q04b	Yes	206	21.6
	No	743	78.0
	Don't know	4	0.4
Whether any member of household own....			
Bicycle / q05a	Yes	304	31.9
	No	646	67.8
	Don't know / missing	3	0.3
Motorbike / q05b	Yes	43	4.5
	No	907	95.2
	Don't know / missing	3	0.3
Car / q05c	Yes	833	87.4
	No	119	12.5
	Missing	1	0.1
Boat / q05d	Yes	220	23.1
	No	728	76.4
	Don't know / missing	5	0.5
Land / q06	Yes	455	47.7
	No	473	49.6
	Don't know/don't remember	21	2.2
	Refused to answer	4	0.4
Number of rooms in household used for sleeping / q07		950	2.62 (1.21)
Total number of people in the household / hh1		953	4.08 (2.37)

2.2 Analytical approach

Coding of variables

Table 2 describes the coding for each household asset indicator. Based on the distribution of responses to access to piped water and whether the home is connected to a public sewer, two separate binary variables were created. Access to piped water compared access to piped water in unit with access to piped water in building (but not in unit); outside the building; no access to water; other (water tank) and don't know responses. Homes that were connected to a public sewer were compared with septic tank/cesspool; outhouse; other and don't know responses. Two options were considered (and tested in the PCA) for housing structure. The first was a single binary variable that compared all homes with concrete foundation with homes that were of wooden/other structure. The second considered four separate binary variables: "concrete foundations, wall and roof"; "concrete foundations and wall (metal/tile roof)"; "concrete foundations (metal/wood walls, metal/tile roof)"; and "wooden/other".

The indicators for electricity and internet connection, all types of vehicle ownership and land ownership were considered separately as binary variables taking a value of 1 if the respondent responded in the affirmative and 0 if the response was in the negative. A household "crowding" index was created as the ratio between the number of people in the household and the number of rooms in the house for sleeping.

Inclusion of variables in PCA analyses

Based on the frequency distribution for the sample the following variables were considered for inclusion in the PCA analysis: access to piped water in unit; home connected to public sewer; type of housing structure; internet connection; vehicle ownership; land ownership and household crowding. The variable electricity was excluded from the analysis because the responses to these questions exhibited virtually no variation.

Table 2: Description of SES variables used in PCA analysis

Variable description	Type of variable	Value labels / range
Access to piped water	Binary	In/outside building/no water/other/don't know=0 In unit=1
Household connected to public sewer	Binary	Septic tank or cesspool/other/don't know=0 Connected to public sewer=1
Concrete household structure (either all or partial)	Binary	Wood/other/no answer=0 Concrete all or partial=1
Concrete foundation, walls, roof	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Concrete foundation, walls	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Concrete foundation	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Wooden/other	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Internet connection	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Bicycle	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Motorbike	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Car	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Boat	Binary	No=0 Yes=1

Land ownership	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Household crowding <i>number of people in household / number of rooms for sleeping</i>	Continuous	0.25–6.00

Missing values

Another data issue is that of missing values and two options exist to deal with this. The first is to exclude households with at least one missing value from the analysis, and the second is to replace missing values with the mean value for that variable. Exclusion of households based on missing asset ownership data could significantly lower sample sizes and the statistical power of study results. However, attributing mean scores for missing values reduces variation among households. In both situations, though, the limitation is more pronounced with high numbers of missing values.

Missing values were observed for the variables of internet connection, vehicle ownership, and land ownership. For internet connection and vehicle ownership variables there were very few (less than 5) missing cases. For the variable land ownership there were 21 'don't know' responses and 4 'refused to answer' responses. In all cases the missing/don't know responses were coded as the mean for that variable. Inclusion or exclusion of these households is expected to have little impact on the distribution of household asset index scores.

3. PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

The first principal component is considered a measure of household asset wealth and is therefore retained. The output from a PCA is a table of factor scores or weights for each variable. Generally, a variable with a positive factor score is associated with higher asset wealth, and conversely a variable with a negative factor score is associated with lower asset wealth.⁵⁷

Two PCA models were run that included the variables (with the exception of electricity in the household) detailed in Table 2. The first model considered a single binary variable for housing structure: "concrete foundations" versus "wooden/other". The second model considered four separate binary variables for housing structure: "concrete foundations, wall and roof"; "concrete foundations and wall (metal/tile roof)"; "concrete foundations (metal/wood walls, metal/tile roof)"; and "wooden/other". The effect of separating the housing structure into four separate binary variables, however, resulted in lower weights for vehicle and land ownership, reducing the ability of the model to disaggregate households on these variables (results not shown). Therefore, the final model included one single binary variable for housing structure "concrete foundations" versus "wooden/other". The results of this model are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Results from principal components analysis

SES indicator	Mean	Total sample (N=953)	
		Std. Dev	PC score
Piped water in unit	0.648	0.478	0.272
Home connected to public sewer	0.551	0.498	0.256
Concrete housing structure	0.750	0.433	0.423
Internet connection	0.217	0.412	0.500
Bicycle	0.320	0.466	0.258
Motorbike	0.045	0.208	0.159
Car	0.875	0.331	0.453
Boat	0.232	0.421	0.272
Land ownership	0.490	0.494	0.147
Household crowding	1.697	0.907	-0.200

⁵⁷ In STATA, when specifying PCA, the user is given the choice of deriving eigenvectors (weights) from either the correlation matrix or the co-variance matrix of the data. If the raw data has been standardized, then PCA should use the co-variance matrix. As the data was not standardized, and they are therefore not expressed in the same units, the analysis specified the correlation matrix to ensure that all data have equal weight. For example, crowding is a quantitative variable and has greater variance than the other binary variables, and would therefore dominate the first principal component if the co-variance matrix was used.

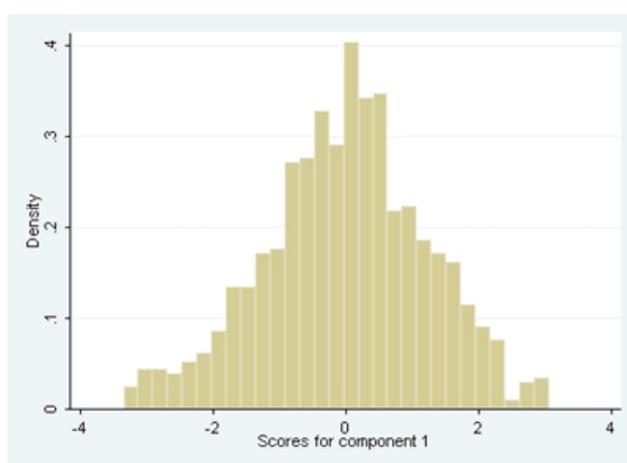
All variables, with the exception of higher household crowding, indicated higher asset ownership (Piped water in the unit; household connected to public sewer; concrete foundation; internet connection; vehicle and land ownership). Higher household crowding yielded a negative asset score. The strongest associations were with homes that had a concrete structure, that had internet connection and that owned a car.

3.2 Classification of households into SES group

Classification of households into SES group

Using the factor scores from the first principal component as weights, a dependent variable can then be constructed for each household which has a mean equal to zero, and a standard deviation equal to one. This dependent variable can be regarded as the household's asset wealth score, and the higher the household asset score, the higher the implied asset wealth of that household. A histogram of the household asset scores is shown in Figure 1. The figure reveals a symmetric distribution of the household asset scores.

Figure 1: Distribution of household asset score



To differentiate households into asset ownership categories studies have used cut-off points –most commonly an arbitrarily defined disaggregation e.g., quintiles. Another method is to use a data driven approach – cluster analysis – to derive asset ownership categories. Cluster analysis was used in the “WHO multi-country study on domestic violence and women’s health” to derive “low”, “medium” and “high” asset index categories.

For this study both methods to classify households into asset wealth groups were explored. First, households were ranked according to their asset index score and were then split into three equal sized groups or terciles. K-means cluster analysis was then used to group households into three clusters. The mean asset score for each asset wealth group, derived using both methods, is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Mean socioeconomic scores by SES group (N=953)

Total sample	Asset poorest	Terciles (N=953)			Cluster analysis (N=953)		
		Asset middle	Asset least poor	Asset poorest	Asset middle	Asset least poor	
N	318	328	307	203	491	259	
%	33.4	34.4	32.2	21.3	51.5	27.2	
Mean SES score	-1.337	0.046	1.336	-1.710	-0.069	1.471	
Std. Dev	0.709	0.278	0.597	0.627	0.443	0.552	

When considering the asset ownership classification using terciles, the difference in the mean asset scores were similar between the poorest and middle asset group and for the middle and least poor asset group (1.382 and 1.290 respectively). This was also the case when comparing the groups from the cluster analysis i.e., the difference in the mean asset score was 1.641 between the poorest and middle poor asset group, and was 1.540 between the middle and the least poor asset group. From the cluster method, slightly over one-half of households (51.5%) were classified in the middle asset group, 21.3% were classified in the poorest asset group and 27.2% were classified in the least poor asset group.

Internal coherence compares the mean value for each asset variable by asset group to assess whether ownership differs by group. Table 5 show the mean ownership levels of the asset indicator variables by both the tercile and cluster derived asset groups. The findings reveal that for most indicators both methods similarly differentiate household asset ownership, however, the cluster method differentiates the middle and the least poor asset group marginally better than the tercile method.

Table 5: Mean ownership of SES variables by SES group (N=953)

SES indicator	Tercile			Cluster		
	Asset poorest	Asset middle	Asset least poor	Asset poorest	Asset middle	Asset least poor
Piped water in unit	45.6	69.2	80.1	44.3	65.6	79.5
Home connected to public sewer	37.4	55.8	72.6	35.0	53.2	74.5
Concrete structure	42.8	88.7	93.8	34.0	82.1	93.8
Internet connection	1.3	7.3	58.0	0.0	7.3	65.6
Bicycle	19.2	25.9	51.5	15.3	26.7	54.8
Motorbike	2.5	0.3	11.1	2.0	1.2	12.7
Car	65.1	97.6	99.7	50.7	96.1	99.6
Boat	9.1	18.9	42.0	5.9	20.0	42.5
Land ownership	39.0	46.0	58.6	37.9	46.6	57.5
Household crowding	1.989	1.625	1.471	2.017	1.695	1.450

4. SUMMARY

This report describes how a PCA-based asset index was created using information gathered in the Palau VAW survey. From the PCA analysis households were classified into asset wealth groups using terciles and cluster analysis approaches. An issue that became apparent when conducting the descriptive frequency analysis is that the Palau survey gathered few indicators of household asset ownership. An implication of this is that the distribution of household asset wealth scores may cluster together over a narrow range of asset wealth scores – however, this did not appear to be the case in this study. In addition, ownership of some types of vehicles may not be an indicator of asset wealth e.g., ownership of boat could be more reflective of the occupation of a household member or members. The implication on household asset wealth of owning of a boat will be different for a household that relies on a fishing boat for its livelihood than for a household owning a boat for leisure. Finally, it is difficult to comment on the extent to which some of the infrastructure variables differentiate households by wealth. For example, a household not being connected to a public sewer but that is connected to a septic tank may not necessarily indicate a less wealthy household. Rather it is more an indicator of the development of the community or area. Despite these issues, the assessment of the internal coherence performed according to a-priori assumptions, and both the tercile and cluster methods for classifying households, performed reasonably well in disaggregating household asset wealth.

REFERENCE

Vyas S and Kumaranayake L (2006) *How to do (or not to do) . . . Constructing socio-economic status indices: how to use principal components analysis*. Health Policy and Planning 21(6): 459-468

Annex VII. Private Households and Group Quarters Definition

Information in the 2012 Mini Census is to be collected from all usual residents of Palau, regardless of what type of living quarters they reside in. In order to conform to past censuses conducted in Palau, the different types of living quarters will be divided into two separate categories:

- 1) Private dwellings
- 2) Group Quarters

Group Quarters

Group Quarters were further divided into two groups: institutionalized persons and other persons living in group quarters.

Institutionalized persons

These included persons in formally authorized, supervised care or custody institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons were classified as patients or inmates of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who are responsible for their safekeeping and supervision.

It is envisaged that there is only one such group quarters in Palau: Prison.

Other group quarters

Other group quarters include people living in a group situation that is not considered an institution. For Palau, the relevant types of non-institutionalized group quarters cover the following:

- 1) College Dormitories: Only expected to include PCC
- 2) School Dormitories: Information needs to be collected from all persons staying in the dormitory, although only the information from overseas students may be required later, as local students staying in school dormitories will be captured at the house where they usually stay.
- 3) Religious Group Quarters: These should only be included as a group quarters if the residents live as a group, and not in separate dwellings. For example, Catholic Sisters Resident.
- 4) Workers Dormitories: These will be common in Palau and should only cover quarters where the employer pays for accommodation and the residents generally share kitchen and bathroom facilities. They do not include residential places for workers where the residents pay their own rent and generally take care of themselves.
- 5) Live aboard: These quarters cover persons who generally reside on maritime vessels, often the staff who work on these boats.

Private dwellings

Private dwellings will be considered all other living quarters, which can provide a place to stay for its residents.

A typical one unit building, housing a family, make up most private dwellings and provide the living arrangements for most people in Palau. However, apartment blocks are also very common living arrangements in Palau and are also considered private dwellings. Situations that may appear borderline but that were classified as private dwellings include:

- a) People living in religious institutions but have their own separate accommodation.
- b) People living in accommodation set up by their employer, but pay rent and fend for themselves.

Annex VIII. Tables

NOTE: For confidentiality purposes, the tables below have been modified as appropriate. For example, findings for 3 cases or fewer have been removed.

Table 3.1. Household and individual sample obtained and response rates, Palau 2013

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total number of households in the sample	776		392		1168	
Dwelling vacant	18	2.3	11	2.8	29	2.5
Dwelling destroyed	1	0.1	1	0.3	2	0.2
Dwelling not found	2	0.3	1	0.3	3	0.3
Strange language (not eligible)	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.3
Total number of true (eligible) households visited	752		379		1131	
Household absent	12	1.6	4	1.1	16	1.4
No member at home	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Refused at household level	26	3.5	12	3.2	38	3.4
Household interview completed (household response rate, based on true households)	713	94.8	363	95.8	1076	95.1
No eligible woman in household	62	8.7	30	8.3	92	8.6
Total number of households with selected eligible woman	651		333		984	
Selected woman not at home	2	0.3	2	0.6	4	0.4
Selected woman incapacitated	2	0.3	3	0.9	5	0.5
Selected woman speaks strange language	11	1.7	3	0.9	14	1.4
Refused by selected woman	16	2.5	5	1.5	21	2.1
Does not want to continue (partially completed)	6	0.9	3	0.9	9	0.9
Completed individual interview (individual response rate based on households with selected eligible woman)	614	94.3	317	95.2	931	94.6

Data Analysis notes:

1. The SPSS syntax files do not separately count the category, "selected woman speaks strange language". This has been added to the table.
2. Unless otherwise specified in the table, the percentages of households are of the immediately superior category, not of the total households.
Example: "Household absent" is 1.41% of the 1131 households visited.
3. Per specification in the table, the percent of household interviews completed is 1077/1131.
4. Per specification in the table, the percent of completed individual interviews is 931/984.

Table 3.2. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted for number of eligible women in household), Palau 2013

	Urban (unweighted)		Rural (unweighted)				Total (unweighted)				Total (weighted*)					
	All respondents		Ever- Partnered		All respondents		Ever- Partnered		All respondents		Ever- Partnered		All respondents		Ever- Partnered	
	Num ber	%	Num ber	%	Num ber	%	Num ber	%	Num ber	%	Num ber	%	Num ber	%	Num ber	%
Total	614	0.0	585	0.0	317	.0	301	.0	931	100.0	886	0	933	866		
Religion																
Roman Catholic	307	0.5	291	0.5	112	35.3	104	34.6	419	45.0	395	44.6	422	45.2	387	44.7
Evangelical Protestant	142	2.3	138	2.4	110	34.7	104	34.9	252	27.1	242	27.3	255	27.3	238	27.5
Seventh Day Adventist	32	0.5	30	0.5	38	12.0	37	12.3	70	7.5	67	7.6	70	7.5	63	7.3
Other Christian	40	0.6	38	0.6	19	6.0	18	6.0	59	6.3	56	6.3	59	6.3	56	6.5
Modekngai	53	0.8	50	0.8	27	8.5	27	9.0	80	8.6	77	8.7	86	9.2	83	9.6
Other Religion	15	0.2	14	0.2	5	1.6	5	1.7	20	2.1	19	2.1	16	1.7	15	1.7
No Religion/No Response	25	0.4	24	0.4	6	1.9	6	2.0	31	3.3	30	3.4	25	2.7	24	2.8
Education of respondent																
Elementary	22	0.3	18	0.3	20	6.3	19	6.3	42	4.5	37	4.2	46	4.9	39	4.5
High School	24	0.4	23	0.4	140	44.2	132	43.9	386	41.5	365	41.2	405	43.4	368	42.5
College/University	34	0.5	33	0.5	157	49.5	150	49.8	503	54.0	484	54.6	482	51.7	459	53.0
Ethnicity																
Palauan	41	0.6	39	0.6	256	80.8	244	81.1	671	72.1	641	72.3	704	75.5	656	75.8
Asian	16	0.2	15	0.2	51	16.1	47	15.6	218	23.4	204	23.0	193	20.7	177	20.4
Other Pacific Islander	18	0.2	17	0.2	7	2.2	7	2.3	25	2.7	24	2.7	25	2.7	11	1.3
Other	14	0.2	14	0.2	3	0.9	3	1.0	17	1.8	17	1.9	11	1.2	22	2.5
Age group of respondent																
15-19	32	0.5	15	0.2	18	5.7	12	4.0	50	5.4	27	3.0	77	8.3	37	4.3
20-24	45	0.7	40	0.7	11	3.5	9	3.0	56	6.0	49	5.5	68	7.3	58	6.7
25-29	57	0.9	54	0.9	14	4.4	13	4.3	71	7.6	67	7.6	77	8.3	74	8.5
30-34	75	1.2	74	1.2	27	8.5	26	8.6	102	11.0	100	11.3	89	9.5	87	10.0
35-39	72	1.1	71	1.2	40	12.6	38	12.6	112	12.0	109	12.3	106	11.4	103	11.9

		1		1													
		2.		2.		13.		14.		12.							
40-44	75	2	74	6	44	9	42	0	119	8	116	13.1	118	12.6	114	13.2	
		1		1													
		0.		0.		13.		14.		11.							
45-49	65	6	64	9	44	9	43	3	109	7	107	12.1	101	10.8	98	11.3	
		1		1													
		2.		3.		15.		16.		13.							
50-54	78	7	78	3	50	8	50	6	128	7	128	14.4	123	13.2	123	14.2	
		1		1													
		9.		0.		13.		14.		11.							
55-59	61	9	61	4	44	9	43	3	105	3	104	11.7	92	9.9	90	10.4	
		8.		9.													
60-64	54	8	54	2	25	7.9	25	8.3	79	8.5	79	8.9	82	8.8	82	9.5	
Current Partnership Status																	
Never partnered	29	4.7	0	0	16	5.0	0	0.0	45	4.8	0	0.0	67	7.2	0	0.0	
		6		6													
Currently married	375	1.1	375	4.1	219	69.1	219	72.8	594	63.8	594	67.0	548	58.7	548	63.3	
Living with man (not married)	40	6.5	40	6.8	9	2.8	9	3.0	49	5.3	49	5.5	44	4.7	44	5.1	
Regular partner (dating)	57	9.3	57	9.7	30	9.5	30	10.0	87	9.3	87	9.8	103	11.0	103	11.9	
		1		1													
Divorced /separated	84	3.7	84	4.4	28	8.8	28	9.3	112	12.0	112	12.6	122	13.1	122	14.1	
		4.		5.													
Widowed	29	7.4	29	0	15	4.7	15	5.0	44	4.7	44	5.0	49	5.3	49	5.7	
Household Assets Index																	
		1		1													
		4.		5.		24.		25.		18.							
Low	91	8.4	89	2	79	9	77	6	170	3	166	18.7	164	17.6	154	17.8	
		4		4													
		5.		5.		53.		52.		47.							
Medium	277	1.1	267	6	168	0	157	2	445	8	424	47.9	441	47.3	411	47.5	
		2		2													
		9.		8.		18.		18.		25.							
High	179	2.9	169	9	59	6	56	6	238	6	225	25.4	250	26.8	230	26.6	
		1		1													
Group Quarters	67	0.9	60	0	11	3.5	11	3.7	78	8.4	71	8.0	78	8.4	71	8.2	

* Weights have been applied for total eligible women in the household to correct for differences in selection probability within the household.

Table 3.3. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted) and female population age 15-64 years in the general population (based on 2012 census)

	Unweighted		Weighted*		2012 Mini-Census Female population 15-64	
	All respondents Number	%	All respondents Number	%	Number**	%
Total	931	100.0	933	100.0	5913	100.0
Urban- Rural						
Urban	614	66.0	623	66.8	4007	67.8
Rural	317	34.0	310	33.2	1906	32.2
Education of respondent						
Elementary	42	4.5	46	4.9	352	6.1
High School	386	41.5	405	43.4	2438	42.3
College/University	503	54.0	482	51.7	2980	51.6
Ethnicity						
Palauan	671	72.1	704	75.5	4121	69.6
Asian	218	23.4	193	20.7	1530	25.9
Other Pacific Islander	25	2.7	25	2.7	175	3.0
Other	17	1.8	11	1.2	91	1.5
Age group of respondent						
15-19	50	5.4	77	8.3	676	11.4
20-24	56	6.0	68	7.3	527	8.9
25-29	71	7.6	77	8.3	592	10.0
30-34	102	11.0	89	9.5	608	10.3
35-39	112	12.0	106	11.4	696	11.8
40-44	119	12.8	118	12.6	679	11.5
45-49	109	11.7	101	10.8	713	12.1
50-54	128	13.7	123	13.2	556	9.4
55-59	105	11.3	92	9.9	472	8.0
60-64	79	8.5	82	8.8	394	6.7
Household Characteristics						
Total	853		855		4917	
Access to piped water						
In unit	557	65.3	564	66.0	3229	65.7
In building	291	34.1	286	33.5	1497	30.4
Outside building	1	0.1	1	0.1	91	1.9
No access to piped water	4	0.5	4	0.5	100	2.0
Connected to public sewer						
Connected to public sewer	471	55.2	462	54.0	2358	48.0
Connected to septic tank/cesspool	339	39.7	348	40.7	2111	42.9
No, outhouse	39	4.6	42	4.9	422	8.6
Don't know (FHSS) / none (census data)	4	0.5	3	0.4	26	0.5
Electricity						
Yes	850	99.6	851	99.5	4809	97.8
No	3	0.4	4	0.5	108	2.2
Internet connection						
Yes	186	21.8	189	22.1	662	13.5
No	667	78.2	666	77.9	4255	86.5

* Weights have been applied for total eligible women in the household to correct for differences in selection probability within the household.

** Women's characteristics based on data for women aged 15-64 in all states excluding Sonsorol and Hatohebei except ethnicity and education. Education based on data for 5770 women.

Table 3.4. Prevalence of partner violence, unweighted and weighted, for number of eligible women in the household, Palau 2013

Type of partner violence	Prevalence unweighted		Prevalence weighted for total eligible women in hh*	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Lifetime physical violence	22.7	20.0 - 25.6	23.0	20.0 - 26.4
Current physical violence	6.8	5.3 - 8.6	6.5	4.9 - 8.5
Lifetime sexual violence	10.2	8.3 - 12.3	10.3	8.2 - 12.8
Current sexual violence	3.1	2.1 - 4.4	3.5	2.3 - 5.4
Lifetime phys/sexual violence	24.7	22.0 - 27.7	25.2	22.1 - 28.6
Current phys/sexual violence	8.2	6.6 - 10.2	8.4	6.5 - 10.8
Lifetime emotional violence	23.6	20.9 - 26.5	23.0	20.0 - 26.3
Current emotional violence	9.7	7.9 - 11.8	9.1	7.2 - 11.3

* Weights have been applied for total eligible women in the household to correct for differences in selection probability within the household

Table 3.5. Women's satisfaction upon completion of interview and duration of interview, according to experience of partner violence, Palau 2013

	By experience of partner violence				
	All ever-partnered respondents (%) (n=886)	No violence (%) (n=667)	Only sexual violence (%) (n=18)	Only physical violence (%) (n=129)	Both physical and sexual violence (%) (n=72)
The interview made you feel					
Good/better	86.6	86.5	77.8	85.3	91.7
Same/ no difference	12.0	12.4	11.1	12.4	6.9
Worse	1.2	0.7	11.1	2.3	1.4
Agreed to be contacted again					
Yes	98.9	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Duration of interview - all positive times*					
Mean (minutes)	67.5	65.1	75.1	71.3	81.2
Median (minutes)	60.0	60.0	70.0	67.0	75.0

* For the calculation of duration of interview 11 observations were dropped due to "negative" times.

Table 4.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

	Physical violence				Sexual violence				violence				Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Lifetime prevalence (%)	p-value	12-month prevalence (%)	p-value	Lifetime prevalence (%)	p-value	12-month prevalence (%)	p-value	Lifetime prevalence (%)	p-value	12 month prevalence (%)	p-value	
Total	23.0		6.5		10.3		3.5		25.2		8.4		866
Urban- Rural													
Urban	22.4	0.554	6.2	0.482	10.5	0.814	3.0	0.302	25.2	0.935	8.2	0.606	583
Rural	24.4		6.9		9.8		4.5		25.3		8.9		283
Religion													
Roman Catholic	19.1	0.443	4.6	0.035	7.8	0.435	2.6	0.544	20.6	0.408	6.1	0.116	387
Evangelical Protestant	27.9		10.6		11.5		4.0		30.1		12.0		238
Seventh Day Adventist	29.2		8.0		11.2		4.0		29.2		10.0		63
Other Christian	32.0		8.0		20.6		8.0		38.8		14.8		56
Modekngai	19.2		--		11.5		2.3		21.5		2.3		83
Other Religion	12.4		4.1		8.2		--		20.7		4.1		15
No Religion/No Response	21.0		10.6		6.8		6.8		25.4		8.4		24
Education of respondent													
Elementary	34.1	0.067	8.1	0.792	19.5	0.017	9.8	0.05	35.7	0.074	13.0	0.328	39
High School	25.0		5.8		11.6		4.5		27.4		8.6		368
College/University	20.5		6.8		8.4		2.2		22.6		7.9		459
Ethnicity													
Palauan	25.1	0.002	7.1	0.010	10.9	0.457	4.1	0.580	27.1	0.005	9.3	0.038	656
Asian	13.8		2.6		7.5		1.6		16.2		3.8		177
Other Pacific Islander	36.2		16.2		10.2		2.8		36.2		16.2		11
Other	23.5		11.8		17.6		--		35.3		11.8		22
Age group of respondent													
15-19	16.4	0.059	7.8	0.020	13.7	0.316	5.2	0.517	19.8	0.155	7.8	0.012	37
20-24	18.4		12.9		8.4		4.4		20.7		17.3		58
25-29	20.4		12.1		2.2		1.4		21.8		13.5		74
30-34	16.5		4.8		8.0		2.2		20.8		6.2		87
35-39	26.3		9.2		12.1		6.2		29.3		13.0		103
40-44	26.6		8.9		12.9		4.5		29.7		11.2		114
45-49	14.9		0.6		6.8		0.6		15.9		1.3		98
50-54	29.2		3.6		15.0		4.1		30.2		6.2		123
55-59	29.9		7.1		11.4		3.5		30.6		7.1		90
60-64	22.6		1.6		9.3		3.1		24.9		3.9		82
Household Assets Index													
Low	23.6	0.406	8.7	0.389	14.9	0.331	5.4	0.433	26.4	0.629	11.1	0.427	154
Medium	24.3		6.2		9.8		4.3		25.5		8.8		411
High	22.7		5.3		7.8		1.4		25.5		5.8		230
Group Quarters	15.5		7.0		11.3		1.4		19.7		8.4		71

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.2. Prevalence of different acts of physical violence by husbands/partnered, among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

	Total (N=866)	
	Ever happened (%)	Past 12 months (%)
Slapped, threw something	16.6	4.3
Pushed or shoved	15.7	4.8
Hit with a fist or something else	10.8	2.7
Kicked, dragged, beaten	10.0	2.5
Choked or burnt on purpose	6.8	1.7
Threatened or used a gun, knife or weapon	6.7	1.5
At least one act of physical violence	23.0	6.5

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.3. Prevalence of physical partner violence, broken down by severity, among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

	Moderate physical violence (%)	Severe physical violence (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)
Total	7.6	15.4	866
Urban- Rural			
Urban	7.3	15.1	583
Rural	7.6	16.1	283
Religion			
Roman Catholic	5.6	13.4	387
Evangelical Protestant	8.9	19.0	238
Seventh Day Adventist	14.0	15.2	63
Other Christian	12.6	19.4	56
Modekngai	4.6	14.6	83
Other Religion	4.1	8.2	15
No Religion/No Response	10.6	10.6	24
Education of respondent			
Elementary	1.6	32.5	39
High School	9.4	15.7	368
College/University	6.7	13.8	459
Ethnicity			
Palauan	8.0	17.1	656
Asian	5.1	8.7	177
Other Pacific Islander	14.6	21.5	11
Other	11.8	11.8	22
Age group of respondent			
15-19	6.1	10.3	37
20-24	6.8	11.7	58
25-29	9.2	11.2	74
30-34	4.1	12.4	87
35-39	11.1	15.2	103
40-44	5.6	21.0	114
45-49	10.4	4.5	98
50-54	4.9	24.3	123
55-59	10.6	19.2	90
60-64	7.0	15.6	82
Household Assets Index			
Low	7.8	15.7	154
Medium	6.5	17.8	411
High	9.1	13.6	230
Group Quarters	8.4	7.0	71

Table 4.5. Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy among ever-pregnant women, Palau 2013

	Experienced violence during pregnancy (%)	Number of ever-pregnant women (N)
Total	4.5	719
Urban- Rural		
Urban	4.4	485
Rural	4.8	234
Religion		
Roman Catholic	5.0	318
Evangelical Protestant	3.6	205
Seventh Day Adventist	6.9	52
Other Christian	4.2	45
Modekngai	5.4	71
Other Religion	0.0	10
No Religion/No Response	0.0	18
Education of respondent		
Elementary	7.8	33
High School	5.6	305
College/University	3.4	381
Age group of respondent		
15-19	0.0	3
20-24	6.9	28
25-29	1.2	55
30-34	2.0	65
35-39	2.1	92
40-44	7.3	101
45-49	1.4	91
50-54	6.5	117
55-59	6.3	87
60-64	6.4	80
Household Assets Index		
Low	5.3	131
Medium	5.3	347
High	2.6	196
Group Quarters	4.4	45

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.6. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy as reported by ever-pregnant women, Palau 2013

Ever pregnant women		Women ever beaten during a pregnancy						Women beaten during pregnancy by the same person as before the pregnancy			
Ever beaten during a pregnancy (%)	Total no. of ever pregnant women (N)	Punched or kicked in abdomen (%)	Beaten in most pregnancy by father of child (%)	Living with person who beat her while pregnant (beaten by current partner) (%)	Beaten by same person as before the pregnancy (%)	Total no. of women ever beaten in pregnancy (N)	Beating got worse during pregnancy (%)	Beating stayed the same (%)	Beating got less (%)	Total no. of women beaten by the same person before the pregnancy (N)	
4.5	719	37.2	96.1	63.7	65.6	32	0.0	29.8	70.2	22	

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.6b. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy as reported by ever-pregnant women, Palau 2013

	Number	%
Among ever-pregnant women (N=719)		
Ever beaten during a pregnancy	32	4.5
Among women ever beaten during a pregnancy (N=32)		
Ever punched or kicked in abdomen in pregnancy	12	37.2
Perpetrator in most recent pregnancy was father of child	31	96.1
Living with person who beat her while pregnant (beaten by current partner)	21	63.7
Same person had beaten her before pregnancy	21	65.6
Among women who were beaten during pregnancy by same person as before pregnancy (N=22)		
Beating got worse during pregnancy	0	0.0
Beating stayed the same during pregnancy	6	29.8
Beating got less during pregnancy	15	70.2

Data analysis note: Some of the category labels for "women beaten during pregnancy" statistics do not exactly match the language of the Palau survey questions. In parenthesis is included the wording of the Palau survey.

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.7. Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by husbands/partners, as reported by ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

	Total (N=866)	
	Ever happened (%)	Past 12 months (%)
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	7.7	2.4
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner might do	6.6	2.1
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act	2.7	0.5
At least one act of sexual violence	10.3	3.5

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.9. Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

	Lifetime prevalence (%)	p-value	12-month prevalence (%)	p-value	Number of ever-partnered women (N)
Palau	23.0		9.1		866
Urban- Rural					
Urban	21.4	0.317	7.6	0.02	583
Rural	26.5		12.1		283
Religion					
Roman Catholic	21.1	0.024	7.4	0.000	387
Evangelical Protestant	26.3		11.3		238
Seventh Day Adventist	32.2		15.0		63
Other Christian	26.3		19.4		56
Modekngei	15.4		0.0		83
Other Religion	33.1		16.6		15
No Religion/No Response	10.6		0.0		24
Education of respondent					
Elementary	27.6	0.386	13.0	0.349	39
High School	20.1		7.5		368
College/University	25.0		10.0		459
Ethnicity					
Palauan	23.1	0.005	9.1	0.075	656
Asian	19.9		7.8		177
Other Pacific Islander	28.9		29.4		11
Other	58.8		7.3		22
Age group of respondent					
15-19	18.9	0.587	13.7	0.015	37
20-24	15.1		9.0		58
25-29	21.3		13.0		74
30-34	26.0		10.6		87
35-39	29.1		16.0		103
40-44	30.3		13.4		114
45-49	22.1		4.2		98
50-54	20.7		6.2		123
55-59	22.1		3.5		90
60-64	17.1		3.1		82
Household Assets Index					866
Low	19.0	0.679	9.1	0.719	154
Medium	26.0		9.8		411
High	21.0		8.9		230
Group Quarters	21.1		5.6		71

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.10. Lifetime and current prevalence of different acts of emotional partner violence, and frequency of these acts in the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

	Among ever-partnered women (N=866)		Frequency distribution of number of times acts happened in past 12 months		
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)
	Insulted you or made you feel bad	13.6	5.0	40.7	39.2
Belittled or humiliated you	11.9	4.0	27.5	42.1	30.4
Scared or intimidated you	14.6	4.6	23.9	56.0	20.0
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	9.4	2.8	37.8	41.5	20.7

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.11.a Prevalence of different controlling behaviors by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Palau 2014

Percentage of women reporting that her partner:								
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speaks with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	Refuses to give money for household expenses but has money for other purposes (%)	At least one type of controlling behavior (%)
Total	17.1	4.1	23.2	21.5	19.7	9.5	5.9	38.1
Urban- Rural								
Urban	15.2	4.1	22.7	21.0	18.0	9.3	4.8	35.3
Rural	21.0	4.0	24.1	22.7	23.3	10.0	8.3	43.8
Religion								
Roman Catholic	17.6	3.8	22.6	21.2	19.2	10.1	4.9	36.9
Evangelical Protestant	21.5	5.5	27.1	24.4	21.4	8.8	5.6	40.9
Seventh Day Adventist	15.2	3.6	22.2	23.2	16.2	16.6	10.2	36.2
Other Christian	8.6	3.4	26.9	22.3	28.1	12.1	8.0	53.8
Modekngai	11.5	3.8	13.1	14.6	19.2	6.2	7.7	28.5
Other Religion	4.1	0.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	12.4
No Religion/No Response	15.9	0.0	34.5	26.5	13.2	0.0	6.8	46.6
Education of respondent								
Elementary	23.7	1.6	18.8	36.7	28.5	17.9	11.4	38.3
High School	17.4	3.3	25.7	22.8	23.8	8.9	6.6	42.7
College/University	16.2	4.9	21.6	19.3	15.8	9.2	4.9	34.3
Ethnicity								
Palauan	17.4	3.7	23.5	22.7	22.0	6.8	5.4	38.3
Asian	14.9	5.6	22.3	18.4	12.3	18.8	7.4	37.8
Other Pacific Islander	28.9	5.7	27.6	23.2	21.5	19.1	8.5	17.6
Other	5.9	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	43.5
Age group of respondent								
15-19	25.0	0.0	27.7	33.6	30.1	18.1	8.6	48.3
20-24	16.7	2.2	25.6	16.7	17.2	9.0	4.4	39.4
25-29	24.5	3.6	26.2	17.1	15.9	8.0	2.7	43.8
30-34	12.9	5.9	13.1	20.9	21.2	11.5	5.2	30.8
35-39	19.8	4.4	28.2	22.6	22.6	8.7	4.0	44.2
40-44	21.0	6.2	30.0	26.6	21.1	10.7	7.0	40.6
45-49	16.6	4.9	20.2	18.6	14.0	14.7	7.1	40.7
50-54	17.6	4.1	22.2	22.7	19.6	8.8	6.2	35.6
55-59	11.4	3.2	18.5	20.6	22.1	2.5	10.0	32.7
60-64	8.6	2.3	21.8	18.7	16.3	7.0	3.9	30.3
Household Assets Index								
Low	14.5	4.5	21.1	21.1	20.2	9.5	8.3	32.2
Medium	19.3	4	24.8	22.6	22.1	8.4	5.9	42.3
High	12.2	1.7	20.2	19.7	16.3	6.6	2.8	33.2
Group Quarters	25.4	11.3	28.2	22.5	15.8	25.4	11.3	42.2
By experience of partner violence*								
no violence	10.6	2.1	14.2	12.3	9.9	8.1	2.2	27.0
sexual and/ or physical	36.2	9.8	49.9	48.8	48.8	13.5	16.9	71.0
By type of violence*								
sexual only	25.5	6.7	61.0	40.4	30.3	12.0	10.6	66.3
physical only	30.6	2.7	40.7	46.1	46.1	7.4	10.6	65.8
both sexual and physical	49.4	23.8	64.0	56.2	58.9	25.2	30.2	81.8

* Note that questions on controlling behaviors have been asked for current and most recent partner only while the experience of physical or sexual violence - for some of the women - may have been reported for a previous partner (results here shown are therefore somewhat biased towards underestimating the association between controlling behaviors and physical or sexual violence).
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.12. Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners, as reported by ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	p-value	Refused to give money (%)	p-value	At least one or both acts (%)	p-value	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Total	4.1		3.2		6.0		586
Urban- Rural							
Urban	3.1	0.194	2.7	0.471	5.4	0.665	391
Rural	6.2		4.2		7.3		195
Religion							
Roman Catholic	3.3	0.978	3.3	0.998	5.9	0.548	265
Evangelical Protestant	3.5		3.2		5.9		155
Seventh Day Adventist	9.6		8.6		10.6		43
Other Christian	10.3		1.1		10.3		40
Modekngel	1.5		0.8		1.5		56
Other Religion	8.3		4.1		8.3		10
No Religion/No Response	0.0		0.0		0.0		17
Education of respondent							
Elementary	8.1	0.065	3.2	0.578	9.7	0.099	24
High School	5.3		3.7		7.1		241
College/University	2.8		2.8		4.8		321
Ethnicity							
Palauan	4.3	0.370	2.7	0.428	5.8	0.597	434
Asian	3.1		4.9		6.4		130
Other Pacific Islander	2.8		2.8		5.7		13
Other	11.8		5.9		11.8		9
Age group of respondent							
15-19	--	<0.001	--	<0.001	--	0.219	0
20-24	1.1		2.2		3.3		23
25-29	4.3		3.6		7.9		49
30-34	4.4		3.6		6.6		63
35-39	4.3		3.1		7.4		77
40-44	3.9		1.7		4.5		79
45-49	1.9		3.2		4.5		74
50-54	7.2		5.2		9.8		100
55-59	8.9		6.1		9.6		73
60-64	0.0		0.8		0.8		48
Household Assets Index							
Low	3.3	<0.001	2.9	<0.001	5.0	0.179	92
Medium	5.0		4.2		7.6		290
High	3.9		1.4		4.4		167
Group Quarters	1.4		4.2		4.2		37

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency* of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 (lifetime) and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Palau 2013

Lifetime							
	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	p-value	Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)	Physical violence with injuries (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
Total	13.9		6.5	5.4	2.0	8.4	933
Urban- Rural							
Urban	15.2	0.315	7.4	5.4	2.4	9.9	623
Rural	11.1		4.5	5.2	1.4	5.5	310
Religion							
Roman Catholic	14.1	0.469	6.7	1.4	2.3	6.7	422
Evangelical Protestant	13.3		4.1	1.7	1.8	9.8	255
Seventh Day Adventist	14.5		3.6	1.8	4.5	8.1	70
Other Christian	16.4		7.6	4.5	1.1	1.3	59
Modekngei	10.4		2.9	2.3	0.0	8.9	86
Other Religion	3.9		3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	16
No Religion/No Response	27.3		4.1	3.9	2.6	16.9	25
Education of respondent							
Elementary	17.6	0.719	7.8	9.8	0.0	10.6	46
High School	13.1		5.6	5.0	2.4	9.1	405
College/University	14.2		7.1	5.3	1.9	7.6	482
Ethnicity							
Palauan	13.3	0.400	6.5	4.4	2.4	8.7	704
Asian	14.2		5.3	8.0	0.1	7.7	193
Other Pacific Islander	29.9		1.6	1.4	0.0	2.6	25
Other	11.8		5.9	0.0	5.9	11.8	11
Age group of respondent							
15-19	9.9	0.024	0.0	7.5	2.5	4.2	77
20-24	29.3		13.3	13.3	2.8	13.7	68
25-29	10.3		9.0	1.3	0.0	4.6	77
30-34	16.9		6.9	7.6	2.6	9.7	89
35-39	15.3		10.8	4.5	0.0	8.4	106
40-44	15.7		2.7	9.2	3.8	10.8	118
45-49	6.1		4.8	1.3	0.0	2.3	101
50-54	10.6		4.4	3.6	2.6	8.0	123
55-59	13.9		5.6	5.6	2.8	12.5	92
60-64	14.8		10.1	1.6	3.1	10.1	82
Household Assets Index							
Low	12.5	0.948	3.1	6.6	2.7	7.4	164
Medium	15.0		6.6	6.1	2.3	9.8	441
High	12.8		8.4	3.1	1.3	7.1	250
Group Quarters	14.1		6.4	6.4	1.3	6.4	78

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency* of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 (lifetime) and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Palau 2013 (table continuation)

	Past 12 months						Number of women interviewed (N)
	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	p-value	Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)	Physical violence with injuries (%)	
Total	2.5		1.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	933
Urban- Rural							
Urban	3.1	0.288	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	623
Rural	1.2		1.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	310
Religion							
Roman Catholic	2.7	0.465	1.4	1.4	0.3	1.1	422
Evangelical Protestant	2.5		0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	255
Seventh Day Adventist	0.1		0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	70
Other Christian	4.3		4.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	59
Modekngei	0.0		0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	86
Other Religion	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
No Religion/No Response	10.3		10.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	25
Education of respondent							
Elementary	0.0	0.647	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	46
High School	3.1		2.4	0.9	0.2	1.3	405
College/University	2.2		0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	482
Ethnicity							
Palauan	2.4	0.470	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	704
Asian	1.5		1.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	193
Other Pacific Islander	10.2		10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
Other	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
Age group of respondent							
15-19	9.1	0.008	3.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	77
20-24	8.4		5.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	68
25-29	2.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77
30-34	2.6		2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	89
35-39	0.0		1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	106
40-44	2.2		0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	118
45-49	0.0		0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	101
50-54	1.0		1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	123
55-59	2.1		0.0	2.8	0.0	2.2	92
60-64	0.8		0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	82
Household Assets Index							
Low	5.1	0.507	4.3	0.0	1.2	0.4	164
Medium	2.2		0.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	441
High	1.8		1.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	250
Group Quarters	1.3		2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	78

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.2. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported physical violence by non-partners, broken down by number and type of perpetrator (N=129), Palau 2013

	Physical violence since age 15 years old		Physical violence in the past 12 months	
	Number	%	Number	%
Number of perpetrators				
One perpetrator	102	78.6	20	15.3
More than one perpetrator	27	21.4	2	1.5
Type of perpetrator (grouped)				
Male family member(s)	42	32.6	6	4.9
Female family member(s)	31	23.7	2	1.8
Male other(s)	47	36.0	11	8.2
Female others(s)	37	28.4	4	3.4
Type of perpetrator (detail)				
Father/stepfather	18	14.1	3	2.5
Mother/stepmother	20	15.8	-	-
Mother in law	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other male family member	26	19.7	3	2.5
Other female family member	12	8.9	-	-
Someone at work - male	4	3.0	0	0.0
Someone at work - female	-	-	0	0.0
Friend/acquaintance - male	23	18.0	6	4.7
Friend/acquaintance - female	22	17.3	-	-
Recent acquaintance - male	-	-	-	-
Recent acquaintance - female	4	3.4	3	2.0
Complete stranger - male	9	7.2	3	2.0
Complete stranger - female	-	-	0	0.0
Other - male	13	10.3	-	-
Other - female	10	7.4	0	0.0

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15, lifetime and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Palau 2013

	Lifetime (since age 15)						Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	p-value	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	p-value	Any sexual violence (%)	p-value	
Total	4.6		13.8		15.1		933
Urban- Rural							
Urban	4.9	0.605	14.5	0.488	15.8	0.774	623
Rural	3.9		12.3		13.6		310
Religion							
Roman Catholic	4.1	0.254	13.2	0.486	13.7	0.501	422
Evangelical Protestant	3.3		11.9		14.4		255
Seventh Day Adventist	3.2		9.5		11.0		70
Other Christian	13.0		22.8		23.9		59
Modekngai	5.9		15.6		17.0		86
Other Religion	6.1		11.7		17.8		16
No Religion/No Response	4.1		27.3		27.3		25
Education of respondent							
Elementary	7.0	0.041	9.8	0.182	11.1	0.358	46
High School	6.4		12.6		14.0		405
College/University	2.8		15.1		16.3		482
Ethnicity							
Palauan	4.7	0.396	13.0	0.000	14.4	0.000	704
Asian	3.2		12.0		13.3		193
Other Pacific Islander	10.2		28.1		58.8		25
Other	5.9		58.8		28.1		11
Age group of respondent							
15-19	6.7	0.532	15.0	0.556	17.5	0.762	77
20-24	10.4		17.0		18.5		68
25-29	2.9		13.7		13.7		77
30-34	5.4		18.2		18.2		89
35-39	3.0		16.2		16.2		106
40-44	1.6		17.9		18.5		118
45-49	6.3		11.4		15.2		101
50-54	3.6		7.2		7.7		123
55-59	5.3		10.4		14.3		92
60-64	3.1		12.4		13.2		82
Household Assets Index							
Low	5.8	0.639	9.3	0.007	10.9	0.003	164
Medium	4.2		11.7		12.7		441
High	3.8		19.4		20.7		250
Group Quarters	6.4		16.7		19.2		78

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15, lifetime and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Palau 2013 (table continuation)

	Past 12 months (since age 15)						Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	p-value	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	p-value	Any sexual violence (%)	p-value	
Total	0.9		3.1		3.4		933
Urban- Rural							
Urban	1.1	1.000	3.3	1.000	3.6	1.000	623
Rural	0.4		2.8		3.0		310
Religion							
Roman Catholic	0.8	0.056	3.1	0.181	3.2	0.054	422
Evangelical Protestant	0.0		1.5		1.5		255
Seventh Day Adventist	0.0		1.8		1.8		70
Other Christian	5.4		7.6		8.7		59
Modekngai	0.7		3.7		3.7		86
Other Religion	6.1		3.9		10.0		16
No Religion/No Response	0.0		11.8		11.8		25
Education of respondent							
Elementary	0.0	0.457	4.2	0.648	4.2	0.478	46
High School	1.4		3.7		4.0		405
College/University	0.5		2.5		2.8		482
Ethnicity							
Palauan	1.0	1.000	2.8	0.120	3.0	0.123	704
Asian	0.5		4.3		4.8		193
Other Pacific Islander	0.0		0.0		0.0		25
Other	0.0		11.8		11.8		11
Age group of respondent							
15-19	2.5	0.001	10.8	0.001	10.8	0.000	77
20-24	7.1		9.0		10.4		68
25-29	0.8		2.9		3.8		77
30-34	0.0		5.2		5.2		89
35-39	0.0		1.8		1.8		106
40-44	0.0		3.0		3.0		118
45-49	0.0		1.3		1.3		101
50-54	0.5		1.0		1.5		123
55-59	0.0		0.0		0.0		92
60-64	0.0		0.0		0.0		82
Household Assets Index							
Low	3.1	0.033	5.1	0.002	5.4	0.001	164
Medium	0.4		1.0		1.2		441
High	0.0		3.8		3.8		250
Group Quarters	1.3		9.0		10.3		78

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.4. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 and in past 12 months, broken down by frequency, number and type of perpetrator (N=140), Palau 2013

	Lifetime (since age 15)				Past 12 months			
	Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts		Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Frequency*								
Once by any one perpetrator	20	13.9	63	44.6	4	2.5	12	10.0
Few times by any perpetrator	17	12.0	40	28.0	3	2.3	8	6.0
Many times by any perpetrator	6	4.3	25	17.7	-	-	6	4.6
Number of perpetrators								
One perpetrator	40	28.5	108	77.2	5	3.9	24	19.2
More than one perpetrator	3	1.9	19	13.2	3	1.8	-	-
Type of perpetrator (grouped)								
Male family member(s)	15	10.5	29	20.7	-	-	4	4.1
Female family member(s)	-	-	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0
Male other(s)	27	19.1	100	71.3	7	4.8	21	16.5
Female others(s)	0	0.0	5	3.4	0	0.0	-	-

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.5. Prevalence of child sexual abuse by non-partners, before the age of 15 years, as reported by all interviewed women, Palau 2013

	Sexual abuse before age 15							Number of women interviewed (N)
	Face to face interview		Card		Both interview and card		p-value	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Total	47	5.1	103	11.0	111	11.9		933
Urban- Rural								
Urban	31	5.0	73	11.8	77	12.4	0.456	623
Rural	16	5.3	29	9.5	34	10.9		310
Religion								
Roman Catholic	19	4.4	39	9.2	43	10.2	0.304	422
Evangelical Protestant	14	4.4	25	9.8	27	10.5		255
Seventh Day Adventist	5	7.7	15	20.9	15	20.9		70
Other Christian	6	10.9	10	16.4	12	19.7		59
Modekngai	0	0.0	9	10.4	9	10.4		86
Other Religion	1	3.9	3	17.8	3	17.8		16
No Religion/No Response	2	9.2	3	11.8	3	11.8		25
Education of respondent								
Elementary	3	8.4	5	12.0	9	20.4	0.403	46
High School	20	5.0	40	9.8	42	10.4		405
College/University	23	4.9	58	12.0	60	12.4		482
Ethnicity								
Palauan	40	5.7	75	10.6	82	11.6	0.663	704
Asian	6	3.1	25	13.1	26	13.4		193
Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	1	5.1	1	5.1		25
Other	1	11.8	1	11.8	2	17.6		11
Age group of respondent								
15-19	8	10.0	11	15.0	13	17.5	0.274	77
20-24	5	8.0	10	15.1	10	15.1		68
25-29	6	7.5	11	13.7	11	13.7		77
30-34	5	5.4	13	14.1	14	15.5		89
35-39	4	4.2	11	10.8	14	13.2		106
40-44	3	2.7	11	9.5	12	10.6		118
45-49	4	4.4	9	8.6	9	8.6		101
50-54	3	2.6	11	8.8	11	8.8		123
55-59	6	6.9	14	15.0	14	15.7		92
60-64	2	2.3	2	2.3	3	3.1		82
Household Assets Index								
Low	8	4.7	13	8.2	15	9.0	0.379	164
Medium	23	5.2	54	12.1	58	13.1		441
High	13	5.1	25	10.0	27	11.0		250
Group Quarters	4	5.1	11	14.1	11	14.1		78

Table 5.6. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported childhood sexual abuse , broken down by frequency, age that it occurred, number and type of perpetrator (N=47), Palau 2013

	Sexual abuse before age 15 years old	
	Number	%
Age of sexual abuse before age 15		
0-4	1	2.7
5-9	19	41.7
10-14	27	55.6
Frequency of sexual abuse*		
once, twice	23	48.0
few times	7	15.8
many times	17	36.3
Number of perpetrators		
One perpetrator	44	93.2
More that one perpetrator	3	6.8
Type of perpetrator (grouped)		
Male family member(s)	35	76.0
Female family member(s)	2	3.5
Male other(s)	10	21.8
Female others(s)	0	0.0

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.7. Overlap of non-partner and partner violence among all women (N=933), Palau 2013

	Non-partner violence (%)	Partner violence*	p-value**	Partner or non-partner violence (%)
Physical violence	13.9	21.4	<0.001	28.8
Sexual violence	15.1	9.5	<0.001	20.7
Physical and/or sexual violence	24.0	23.4	<0.001	35.7

P-value for the difference in type of violence by type of partner (i.e., non-partner, partner, both)

* The prevalence rates for partner violence are slightly lower here compared to the tables in chapter 4 because all women and not all-partnered women are taken as denominator.

** Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between non-partner violence and partner violence

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.8b. Age of first sexual intercourse, as reported by interviewed women who reported to ever had sex, Palau 2013

	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
Total	3.2	25.8	53.0	18.0	852
Urban- Rural					
Urban	3.4	26.0	52.1	18.5	580
Rural	2.8	25.6	54.9	16.8	272
Religion					
Roman Catholic	2.8	25.8	49.9	21.5	382
Evangelical Protestant	3.0	26.6	54.4	16.1	236
Seventh Day Adventist	6.2	18.6	57.0	18.2	62
Other Christian	6.9	24.0	57.7	11.4	56
Modekngei	0.8	32.8	54.1	12.3	78
Other Religion	0.0	20.2	63.6	16.2	16
No Religion/No Response	5.4	22.2	57.2	15.2	23
Education of respondent					
Elementary	13.0	21.1	61.0	4.9	39
High School	3.9	32.8	49.3	14.0	362
College/University	1.8	20.7	55.2	22.3	450
Ethnicity					
Palauan	3.5	28.2	55.8	12.5	646
Asian	0.7	15.6	44.7	39.0	175
Other Pacific Islander	14.2	30.5	40.6	14.6	22
Other	7.1	42.9	42.9	7.1	9
Age group of respondent					
15-19	20.3	60.3	19.4	0.0	31
20-24	4.1	25.9	66.8	3.2	62
25-29	0.9	30.0	51.2	17.9	69
30-34	1.5	23.7	47.5	27.4	86
35-39	2.5	33.1	48.8	15.5	100
40-44	2.2	28.4	51.5	17.9	115
45-49	1.3	16.9	54.5	27.3	97
50-54	4.2	24.7	56.3	14.8	123
55-59	2.9	23.2	58.7	15.2	88
60-64	3.1	14.1	56.9	25.9	81
Household Assets Index					
Low	3.8	23.0	54.9	18.3	150
Medium	3.4	30.8	51.3	14.4	407
High	3.4	23.5	44.0	18.1	222
Group Quarters	0.0	11.0	52.1	37.0	73

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.9b. Nature of first sexual experience by age of first sexual intercourse, among women who ever had sex, Palau 2013

Age of first sexual intercourse	Wanted to have sex		Did not want but had sex		Forced to have sex		Number of women interviewed
	(%)	p-value	(%)	p-value	(%)	p-value	
Total	79.7		14.5		3.7		852
<15	34.9	<0.001	32.6	0.651	32.6	<0.001	27
15-17	79.7		16.1		3.4		220
18-21	81.1		13.8		1.9		451
22+	83.9		11.0		4.3		143

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.10. Overlap of different types of partner violence, Palau 2013

Table 5.10. Overlap of different types of partner violence, Palau 2013

	Partner violence (%)
Physical and sexual violence	8.1
Physical and sexual violence and emotional	5.9
Physical or sexual or emotional	33.4
Physical and emotional	14.1
Sexual and emotional	6.7

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=928*), Palau 2013

	"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees"		Percentage of women who agreed with		"Wife is obliged to have sex with husband"	
	(%)	p-value	"A man should show he is the boss" (%)	p-value	(%)	p-value
Total	47.5		35.1		26.1	
Urban- Rural						
Urban	44.8	0.058	31.5	<0.001	22.5	<0.001
Rural	52.9		42.3		33.2	
Religion						
Roman Catholic	44.1	0.079	23.6	0.353	22.4	0.488
Evangelical Protestant	52.9		41.4		29.4	
Seventh Day Adventist	50.7		32.1		30.3	
Other Christian	55.0		40.9		29.5	
Modekngel	51.1		45.9		34.8	
Other Religion	21.7		20.0		15.6	
No Religion/No Response	27.3		23.6		9.2	
Education of respondent						
Elementary	55.3	<0.001	58.1	<0.001	41.3	<0.001
High School	56.0		43.8		34.0	
College/University	39.6		25.6		17.9	
Ethnicity						
Palauan	49.3	0.004	36.1	0.095	26.3	0.002
Asian	43.4		31.7		26.5	
Other Pacific Islander	43.1		44.2		23.4	
Other	12.5		6.3		6.3	
Age group of respondent						
15-19	41.7	0.031	30.0	0.001	12.5	<0.001
20-24	55.6		23.0		18.5	
25-29	27.0		17.2		11.6	
30-34	33.8		21.2		17.7	

35-39	43.6		26.5		21.1	
40-44	43.2		40.4		26.7	
45-49	54.0		36.5		32.4	
50-54	56.6		25.1		32.5	
55-59	58.4		44.8		37.9	
60-64	58.0		54.1		42.8	
Household Assets Index						
Low	52.1	0.017	39.7	0.191	31.1	0.265
Medium	51.0		37.4		28.0	
High	41.9		28.9		21.4	
Group Quarters	35.9		32.1		19.2	
According to experience of violence (N=861**)						
All ever-partnered women	48.2		35.6		27.7	
No partner violence	47.4		34.9		28.1	
Physical or sexual partner violence	50.5		37.8		26.6	
P-value	0.346		0.611		0.758	

* 5 women did not reply to one or more of the attitude questions and have been omitted from the analysis

** The two N's in this table are different because the attitude questions were asked to all women, while the association with partner violence is tested for ever-partnered women only

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=933), Palau 2013

<i>Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:</i>												
	"Reason to hit: not completed housework" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girlfriends" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife is unfaithful" (%)	p-value
Total	1.2		3.0		1.6		2.0		4.4		12.8	
Urban- Rural												
Urban	1.4	0.621	3.3	1.000	1.6	0.437	1.4	0.356	4.0	0.392	10.3	0.001
Rural	0.8		2.5		1.4		3.1		5.3		18.0	
Religion												
Roman Catholic	0.8	0.366	3.3	0.584	1.8	0.279	0.8	0.096	3.9	0.788	11.5	0.749
Evangelical Protestant	1.5		2.9		0.8		3.3		5.8		16.0	
Seventh Day Adventist	1.8		3.6		1.8		1.8		2.7		11.4	
Other Christian	1.1		1.1		1.1		3.3		5.4		9.3	
Modekngai	0.7		1.5		2.2		3.0		4.4		14.8	
Other Religion	0.0		3.9		3.9		3.9		3.9		7.8	
No Religion/No Response	6.6		6.6		2.6		2.6		2.6		11.8	
Education of respondent												
Elementary	0.0	0.032	4.2	0.002	2.8	0.003	7.0	0.002	12.6	0.000	35.7	0.000
High School	2.3		5.4		2.8		2.5		6.0		15.8	
College/University	0.4		0.9		0.4		1.1		2.4		8.2	
Ethnicity												
Palauan	1.3	0.957	3.4	0.540	1.9	0.695	2.3	0.376	4.8	0.437	14.1	0.247
Asian	1.2		1.5		0.7		1.3		4.0		9.3	
Other Pacific Islander	0.0		4.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		5.1	
Other	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		11.8	
Age group of respondent												
15-19	0.0	0.514	1.3	0.007	0.0	0.075	2.5	0.069	2.5	0.323	7.5	0.001
20-24	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		2.8		6.6	
25-29	0.0		0.0		0.0		1.6		3.3		6.2	
30-34	0.0		0.0		0.7		0.0		2.9		5.4	
35-39	0.6		0.6		0.6		2.4		3.6		12.0	
40-44	1.6		4.3		1.6		2.7		4.3		20.3	
45-49	2.3		4.2		0.6		0.6		0.6		11.1	
50-54	2.6		7.2		3.6		2.6		8.8		13.9	
55-59	2.1		2.1		2.8		2.8		9.0		21.2	

60-64	1.6		7.8		4.7		3.9		4.7		18.7	
Household Assets Index												
Low	2.7	0.330	5.8	0.097	1.6	0.835	4.3	0.251	8.9	0.015	19.1	0.014
Medium	1.0		2.6		1.9		2.1		4.9		13.7	
High	0.5		2.0		1.5		0.8		2.0		9.2	
Group Quarters	1.3		2.6		0.0		0.0		0.0		6.4	
According to experience of violence (N=861)**												
All ever-partnered women	1.3		3.2		1.7		2.1		4.8		13.2	
No partner violence	0.9		2.8		1.6		2.2		4.3		11.8	
Physical or sexual partner violence	2.3		4.7		2.0		2.0		6.1		17.4	
P-value	0.074		0.033		0.169		1.000		0.171		0.030	

** The two N's in this table are different because the attitude questions were asked from all women, while the association with partner violence is tested for ever-partnered women only
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 6.3. Attitudes around sexual partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband for reasons stated below (N=933), Palau 2013

	Percentage of women who agreed with										
	"A married woman can refuse sex if she doesn't want to" (%)		p-value	"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband is drunk" (%)		p-value	"A married woman can refuse sex if she is sick" (%)		p-value	"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband mistreats her" (%)	
Total	88.5			90.5			92.1			90.8	
Urban- Rural											
Urban	87.6	0.027		89.7	0.283		90.5	0.008		89.2	0.005
Rural	90.1			92.1			95.3			94.0	
Religion											
Roman Catholic	86.7	0.823		89.0	0.162		90.5	0.391		90.1	0.304
Evangelical Protestant	90.7			94.5			95.7			93.2	
Seventh Day Adventist	87.4			84.6			89.2			82.8	
Other Christian	85.7			83.6			88.5			87.4	
Modekngai	91.9			94.1			94.1			95.6	
Other Religion	92.2			92.2			92.2			92.2	
No Religion/No Response	90.8			94.8			90.8			90.8	
Education of respondent											
Elementary	92.2	0.001		93.6	0.040		96.4	0.049		95.0	0.023
High School	83.3			87.1			89.2			87.2	
College/University	92.4			93.1			94.1			93.4	
Ethnicity											
Palauan	88.6	0.727		91.2	0.598		92.3	0.609		90.4	0.779
Asian	87.7			87.7			91.0			91.7	
Other Pacific Islander	84.7			89.8			92.3			92.3	
Other	100.0			100.0			100.0			100.0	
Age group of respondent											
15-19	91.7	0.177		92.5	0.622		90.0	0.066		88.4	0.734
20-24	94.8			87.8			88.8			88.8	
25-29	91.2			94.5			92.1			92.1	
30-34	93.6			92.4			95.7			95.7	
35-39	90.0			88.9			91.9			88.9	
40-44	89.2			92.4			94.6			93.0	
45-49	86.0			93.0			92.0			90.1	
50-54	87.1			90.2			92.8			92.3	
55-59	86.1			88.2			89.6			89.6	
60-64	76.7			84.4			91.4			87.6	
Household Assets Index											
Low	84.8	0.210		87.9	0.459		87.9	0.306		88.3	0.500
Medium	87.6			90.2			92.4			89.6	
High	91.6			92.6			93.9			93.6	
Group Quarters	91.0			91.0			93.6			93.6	

According to experience of violence (N=861)**

All ever-partnered women	88.1	90.4	92.4	91.0
No partner violence	87.6	90.6	92.5	90.6
Physical or sexual partner violence	89.8	89.8	92.1	92.4
P-value	0.156	0.789	0.933	0.406

** The two N's in this table are different because the attitude questions were asked from all women, while the association with partner violence is tested for ever-partnered women only

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 6.4. Situations leading to violence as reported by women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=200), Palau 2013

	No particular reason (%)	Partner drunk (%)	Money problem (%)	Problem with work (%)	Unemployed (%)	No food at home (%)	Family problem (%)	She is pregnant (%)	Jealousy (%)	Refuses sex (%)	Disobedient (%)	Disciplines her (%)	Show he is boss (%)	Other Problems (%)
Total	13.3	57.6	5.9	3.8	0.3	2.2	7.0	1.0	37.8	6.9	12.6	4.8	5.9	29.7
Urban- Rural														
Urban	14.1	60.1	7.1	5.9	0.5	3.4	6.8	1.5	37.2	6.8	14.4	3.9	6.3	31.5
Rural	11.6	52.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	39.0	7.1	9.2	6.5	5.1	26.4
Religion														
Roman Catholic	12.9	50.7	3.5	3.5	0.9	2.6	5.2	2.6	31.7	5.7	14.7	7.8	7.4	30.7
Evangelical Protest.	11.5	59.6	4.4	6.7	0.0	2.9	11.5	0.0	44.8	0.0	15.9	3.8	5.8	34.5
Seventh Day Adv.	15.7	56.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	48.5	17.6	3.4	6.9	3.4	22.5
Other Christian	28.6	60.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	28.6	7.1	7.1	0.0	10.7	21.4
Modekngei	8.0	84.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Other Religion	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
No Religion/No Resp	0.0	37.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	37.5
Education of respondent														
Elementary	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	23.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	9.5	33.3
High School	12.4	57.7	4.8	2.8	0.7	2.1	6.2	0.7	37.4	10.8	9.7	3.5	3.5	28.7
College/University	16.0	55.5	7.8	5.4	0.0	2.7	6.8	1.4	40.3	3.5	17.3	6.8	7.8	30.2
Ethnicity														
Palauan	13.2	57.0	5.4	2.7	0.4	2.3	5.0	1.2	33.7	5.0	12.0	5.4	3.1	30.6
Asian	11.9	63.0	11.9	13.0	0.0	2.6	2.3	0.0	60.7	2.0	18.2	0.0	22.2	28.9
Other Pacific Isl.	23.6	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	7.9	12.4	0.0	15.7	7.9
Other	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	50.0
Age of respondent														
15-19	0.0	62.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	68.7	0.0	52.2	0.0	0.0	62.7
20-24	23.9	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.7	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	23.9
25-29	21.2	40.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2	8.5	0.0	29.7
30-34	13.3	48.7	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	55.7	26.6	13.3	0.0	0.0	8.9
35-39	11.7	50.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.3	50.7	8.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	14.1
40-44	14.7	58.9	15.9	10.5	0.0	2.1	14.7	0.0	47.4	0.0	10.5	2.1	16.8	42.0
45-49	0.0	60.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	13.0	4.3	4.3	13.0
50-54	12.4	54.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	7.1	3.5	0.0	28.3	3.5	0.0	7.1	3.5	41.7
55-59	13.2	72.5	4.7	9.5	2.4	2.4	9.5	4.7	31.2	16.9	21.4	11.9	7.1	27.5
60-64	17.2	51.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.5	10.3	24.1	6.9	10.3	34.5
Household Assets Index														
Low	24.6	57.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.5	0.0	33.3	8.8	12.3	1.8	7.0	26.3
Medium	13.4	60.5	5.1	7.0	0.6	3.8	8.9	0.6	38.9	3.2	12.8	5.7	8.3	27.4
High	6.1	52.4	6.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	2.4	31.7	8.5	13.4	6.1	0.0	39.0
Group Quarters	9.1	54.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.7	27.3	9.1	0.0	9.1	18.2

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 7.1. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical or sexual partner violence (N=218), Palau 2013

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting partner violence (N)
Total	46.9	218
Urban- Rural		
Urban	47.1	147
Rural	46.6	72
Religion		
Roman Catholic	50.5	80
Evangelical Protestant	42.0	72
Seventh Day Adventist	58.8	19
Other Christian	47.1	22
Modekngei	57.1	18
Other Religion	0.0	3
No Religion/No Response	16.4	6
Education of respondent		
Elementary	77.3	14
High School	49.4	101
College/University	40.5	104
Ethnicity		
Palauan	45.9	178
Asian	53.9	29
Other Pacific Islander	59.6	8
Other	16.7	4
Age group of respondent		
15-19	25.9	7
20-24	35.1	12
25-29	46.0	16
30-34	54.5	18
35-39	55.8	30
40-44	53.8	34
45-49	12.2	16
50-54	44.4	37
55-59	58.3	27
60-64	46.9	20
Household Assets Index		
Low	37.5	41
Medium	52.7	105
High	42.4	59
Group Quarters	50.0	14
By type of partner violence		
Sexual only	5.3	89
Physical only	45.8	200
Physical and sexual	60.3	70
Physical or sexual	46.9	218

Table 7.2. Prevalence, frequency and type of injuries and health service use for women who were injured due to physical or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013

a. Prevalence, frequency, use of services		n	%
Injuries among women reporting partner violence (N=218)			
Ever injured due to partner violence		102	46.9
Injured in the past 12 months		16	7.2
Ever lost consciousness		24	11.2
Lost consciousness in past 12 months		6	2.7
Ever hurt enough to need health care		40	18.5
Frequency injured among ever injured (N=102)			
One time		30	29.5
2 - 5 times		47	45.9
More than 5 times		25	24.6
Among women hurt enough to need health care (N=40)			
Proportion needed health care in the past 12m		-	-
Proportion ever received health care for injuries		28	69.2
Among women who received health care for injuries (N=28)			
Proportion who spent at least 1 night in hospital due to injury		6	20.5
Proportion who told health worker about real cause of injury		15	52.3
b. Type of injury		During lifetime	In past 12 months
		n	%
Type of injury among ever injured (N=102)			
Cuts, puncture, bites		40	38.0
Scratches, abrasions, and bruises		91	88.5
Sprains, dislocations		9	8.7
Burns		5	5.0
Penetrating injuries, deep cuts		20	19.6
Broken ear drum, eye injuries		29	28.3
Fractures, broken bones		9	8.7
Broken teeth		-	-
Internal injuries		-	-
Other		4	3.5

Tables present weighted Ns

Table 7.3. Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and wellbeing, among women who reported physical or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013

Self-reported impact on health (N=218)	No effect (%)	A little (%)	A lot (%)
Total	44.7	24.0	31.3
Urban- Rural			
Urban	44.8	25.1	30.2
Rural	44.5	21.9	33.6
Religion			
Roman Catholic	43.0	17.4	39.7
Evangelical Protestant	32.3	25.1	31.7
Seventh Day Adventist	30.9	37.7	31.4
Other Christian	76.5	14.7	8.8
Modekngai	39.3	28.6	32.1
Other Religion	40.0	60.0	0.0
No Religion/No Response	31.3	58.2	10.4
Education of respondent			
Elementary	0.0	27.3	72.7
High School	54.7	15.9	29.4
College/University	41.0	31.5	27.5
Ethnicity			
Palauan	46.6	20.8	32.6
Asian	32.5	42.6	24.9
Other Pacific Islander	43.8	32.6	23.6
Other	50.0	16.7	33.3
Age group of respondent			
15-19	30.9	17.3	51.9
20-24	83.2	16.8	0.0
25-29	61.9	30.1	8.0
30-34	38.5	30.0	31.5
35-39	54.7	16.8	28.5
40-44	33.9	29.2	36.8
45-49	65.1	18.6	16.3
50-54	41.9	20.5	37.6
55-59	34.8	25.5	39.7
60-64	25.0	31.3	43.8
Household Assets Index			
Low	48.4	21.9	29.7
Medium	40.0	25.5	34.5
High	54.3	18.5	27.2
Group Quarters	28.6	42.9	28.6

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 7.4.b. Self-reported nature of impact of violence on women's work, among women who worked for money and who reported physical or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013

Self reported impact on work (N=151)	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)
Total	19.8	22.4	13.9	9.9	8.9	62.0
Urban- Rural						
Urban	15.3	25.4	15.9	6.6	9.5	60.5
Rural	30.8	15.1	9.4	17.9	7.3	65.6
Religion						
Roman Catholic	9.5	22.5	15.6	11.8	6.6	63.1
Evangelical Protestant	18.2	25.7	16.2	2.5	11.2	63.1
Seventh Day Adventist	42.4	42.4	4.4	42.4	20.2	35.4
Other Christian	35.3	0.0	11.8	5.9	0.0	64.7
Modekngai	30.4	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	69.6
Other Religion	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
No Religion/No Response	18.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	17.9	64.1
Education of respondent						
Elementary	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0
High School	16.8	22.4	4.7	13.1	6.5	64.5
College/University	21.8	23.4	21.8	7.9	11.4	60.4
Ethnicity						
Palauan	15.9	21.7	11.6	10.6	5.8	63.5
Asian	37.7	30.2	27.8	6.4	25.3	49.5
Other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	40.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	80.0
Age group of respondent						
15-19	--	--	--	--	--	--
20-24	0.0	10.9	17.2	0.0	21.9	60.9
25-29	12.4	24.8	0.0	6.2	6.2	69.0
30-34	25.0	25.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	66.7
35-39	9.8	12.3	23.6	4.9	6.3	66.6
40-44	39.8	42.3	28.1	7.7	15.3	50.0
45-49	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	90.3
50-54	14.1	30.9	14.1	8.4	14.1	57.8
55-59	33.5	14.5	0.0	33.5	5.0	57.0
60-64	14.3	19.0	23.8	9.5	4.8	52.4
Household Assets Index						
Low	19.4	22.2	11.1	13.9	2.8	69.4
Medium	22.0	22.0	18.6	10.2	12.7	55.9
High	16.2	23.5	5.9	7.4	2.9	69.1
Group Quarters	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	60.0

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 7.5.a. General, physical and mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013

	Total (N=866)			P-value	All partnered women (N=866) %
	No Violence (N=648) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=218) %			
General health status					
Fair, poor and very poor of health	16.8	29.2	0.003		20.0
Some/many problems walking	8.3	14.6	0.048		9.9
Some, many problems with performing usual activities	3.4	11.8	0.003		5.6
Some/ many problems of pain	2.9	7.7	0.002		4.1
Some/many problems with memory or concentration	4.1	11.3	0.002		5.9
Emotional distress in past 4 weeks as measured by SRQ*					
			<0.001		
0-5	88.6	73.5			84.8
6-10	8.8	21.5			12.0
11-15	2.0	3.7			2.4
16-20	0.6	1.3			0.8
<i>Mean SRQ score**</i>	2.0	4.0			2.5
<i>Median SRQ score**</i>	1.0	3.0			1.0
Ever thought about suicide	8.0	19.7	<0.001		10.9
Ever attempted suicide	2.3	6.6	0.205		3.3

* SRQ-20 is a set of 20 questions in a self-reported questionnaire that make up a WHO screening tool for emotional distress, more points indicating more probability for depression

** Note that this is not a percentage but an average score for each of the subgroups

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 7.7. Reproductive health outcomes reported by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013

	No violence (%)	Physical/sexual violence (%)	P-value*	All respondents (%)
a. According to experience of partner violence				
Pregnancy rate among ever-partnered women (N=866)				
Ever pregnant	81.8	86.1	0.296	82.9
Circumstances of most recent pregnancy for women who delivered in last 5 yrs. (N=166)				
Pregnancy unwanted or wanted later	14.5	24.8	1.000	17.4
Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=717)				
Ever had miscarriage	3.5	8.0	0.042	4.7
Ever had stillbirth	0.5	0.0	0.575	0.4
Ever had abortion	0.5	1.7	0.029	0.8
b. According to experience of violence in pregnancy				
Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=xx)				
Ever had miscarriage	4.0	18.7	0.005	4.7
Ever had stillbirth	0.4	0.0	1.000	0.4
Ever had abortion	0.8	2.0	0.338	0.8

* Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence
Tables present weighted Ns

Table 8.1. Children's wellbeing as reported by women with children 6-14 years old, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013

Proportion of women reporting that at least one of her children (aged 6-14 years) had the following:	No Violence (N=146) (%)	With physical or sexual partner violence (N=54) (%)	P-value*	All women (N=200) (%)
Nightmares	10.9	21.3	0.096	13.7
Bedwetting	11.1	4.7	0.205	9.4
Child quiet / withdrawn	23.8	15.4	0.701	21.6
Child aggressive	17.1	23.6	1.000	18.9
Two or more of above problems	14.0	14.2	0.820	14.1
Child has failed / had to repeat a year at school	9.4	14.2	0.604	10.7
Child has stopped school / dropped out of school	2.2	7.1	0.086	3.5

* Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 8.2. Children witnessing the violence, according to women who ever experienced physical partner violence, Palau 2013

	By urban/rural area		Total (N=200) (%)
	Urban (N=131) (%)	Rural (N=69) (%)	
Never	51.8	46.7	50.0
Once or twice	12.8	12.0	12.5
Several times	8.8	16.2	11.4
Many times	10.7	10.3	10.6
Don't know, refuse	16.0	14.8	15.5

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 8.3. Percentage of respondents reporting violence against her mother, against her partner's mother or against her partner when he was a child, among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of partner violence, Palau 2013

	Proportion of women who reported that...					
	Her mother was hit by mother's husband (%)	P-value	Partner's mother was hit by mother's husband (%)	P-value	Partner was hit as a child (%)	P-value
According to all ever-partnered women (N=866)	16.0		5.6		7.1	
According to experience of partner violence						
Not experienced any partner violence (N=648)	13.2		4.3		5.1	
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (N=218)	24.4	<0.001	9.3	<0.001	13.0	<0.001
According to type of partner violence						
No violence (N=648)	13.2		4.3		5.1	
Sexual only (N=19)	15.4		0.0		3.4	
Physical only (N=129)	24.6		6.9		10.6	
Both sexual and physical (N=70)	26.4		16.4		20.0	
According to severity of physical partner violence						
No physical violence (N=667)	13.2		4.2		5.0	
Moderate physical violence (N=66)	21.4		5.8		19.9	
Severe physical violence (N=133)	27.2		12.4		11.0	

Table 9.1. Percentage of women who had told others, and persons to whom they told about the violence, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence (N=218), Palau 2013

<i>People told*</i>	Number	%
No one	81	37.0
Friends	66	30.2
Parents	62	28.5
Brother or sister	50	22.7
Uncle or aunt	15	6.7
Husband/partner's family	27	12.4
Children	6	2.9
Neighbors	10	4.4
Police	18	8.0
Doctor/health worker	9	4.1
Priest/nun/other religious figure	8	3.5
Counselor	2	0.7
Ngo/women's organization	0	0.0
Local leader	1	0.5
Other	20	9.3

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.2. Percentage of women who received help, and from whom, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence (N=218), Palau 2013

<i>Who helped *</i>	number	%
No one	103	47.0
Friends	47	21.5
Parents	48	22.1
Brother or sister	28	13.0
Uncle or aunt	13	6.0
Husband/partner's family	19	8.9
Children	4	1.7
Neighbors	3	1.5
Police	15	6.7
Doctor/health worker	4	1.7
Priest nun/other religious figure	7	3.2
Counselor	2	0.7
Ngo/women's organization	0	0.0
Local leader	0	0.0
Other	17	7.7

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.3. Percentage of women who mentioned they would have liked more help, and from whom, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence (N=218), Palau 2013

Wanted more help from... *	By urban/rural area		Country	
	Urban (N=146) (%)	Rural (N=72) (%)	Number	Total (N=218) (%)
No one	46.4	51.7	105	48.1
His relatives	9.1	7.6	19	8.6
Her relatives	31.9	19.2	59	27.2
Friends/Neighbors	6.7	58.5	14	6.5
Health center	1.3	0.9	3	1.2
Police	13.4	15.6	31	14.2
Priest/religious leader	2.6	7.2	9	4.1
Social Worker	3.0	1.8	6	2.6
Other	6.9	7.6	16	7.2

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.4. Percentage of women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, and satisfaction with support received, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence (N=218), Palau 2013

	To whom went for support		Satisfied with support received	
	Number	%	Number	%
Not ever gone anywhere for help	144	65.8	105	72.9
Police	56	25.5	37	66.2
Hospital or health center	17	7.9	16	92.6
Help line	4	1.7	3	83.3
Legal advice center	9	4.2	9	93.1
Court	13	5.8	10	80.0
Shelter	1	0.3	1	100.0
Local leader	2	0.7	1	61.1
Women's organization	1	0.6	1	100.0
Rebecca Koshiba Program	9	4.1	9	100.0
Priest/Religious leader	13	5.9	13	100.0
Anywhere else	6	3	5.0	80.3

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.5. Main reasons for seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who sought help (N=74), Palau 2013

<i>Reason for seeking support *</i>	Number	%
Encouraged by friends/family	17	22.7
Could not endure more	49	65.4
Badly injured	18	23.9
He threatened or tried to kill her	8	10.2
He threatened or hit children	3	3.4
Saw that children were suffering	16	21.1
Thrown out of the home	2	2.6
Afraid she would kill him	1	0.9
Afraid he would kill her	8	11.2
Other	20	26.4

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.6. Main reasons for not seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who did not seek help (N=144), Palau 2013

<i>Reason for not seeking support *</i>	number	%
Don't know/no answer	17	11.5
Fear of threats/consequences/ more violence	12	8.7
Violence normal/not serious	64	44.8
Embarrassed/ashamed/afraid	36	24.8
Believed would not be helped/know other women who were not helped	1	0.4
Afraid would end relationship	4	2.6
Afraid would lose children	7	4.9
Bring bad name to family	4	3.1
Didn't know her options	5	3.5
Other	40	27.8

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.7. Percentage of women who ever left home because of violence, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, Palau 2013

	By urban/rural area		Country	
	Urban (N=146) (%)	Rural (N=72) (%)	Number	Total (N=218) (%)
Ever left home because of violence	58.9	64.0	124	60.6
Number of times leaving home				
Never	41.1	36.0	81	39.4
Once	20.1	21.4	42	20.5
2 - 5 times	27.0	26.2	55	26.7
Six or more	11.9	16.4	27	13.4
<i>Mean number of days away last time*</i>	23.0	41.0		29
Where she went last time? (N=xx)				
Her relatives	64.4	64.2	80	64.3
His relatives	3.2	9.6	7	5.4
Other**	32.5	26.2	38	30.3

* Note that this is not a percentage but an average number of days for each of the subgroups

** Other included: friends (10 times mentioned), church (1), hotel (1), street (6) and other (17).

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.8. Main reasons for leaving home last time she left, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who left home (N=124), Palau 2013

Reasons for leaving home *	Number	%
No particular incident	3	2.0
Encouraged by friends/family	11	9.0
Could not endure more	89	71.8
Badly injured	15	11.8
He threatened or tried to kill her	9	7.2
He threatened or hit children	-	-
Saw that children suffering	23	18.3
Thrown out of the home	-	-
Afraid she would kill him	-	-
Encouraged by organization	-	-
Afraid he would kill her	14	11.0
Other	31	24.6

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.9. Main reasons for returning, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, who left home and returned (N=89), Palau 2013

<i>Reasons for returning *</i>	Number	%
Didn't want to leave children	13	14.7
Sanctity of marriage	-	-
For sake of family/children	31	34.6
Couldn't support children	3	2.9
Loved him	21	24.0
He asked her to go back	47	52.1
Family said to return	8	9.3
Forgave him	46	51.1
Thought he would change	36	40.3
Threatened her/children	0	0.0
Could not stay there (where she went)	-	-
Violence normal/not serious	4	5.0
Other	16	17.8

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.10. Main reasons for not leaving home, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who never left home (N=81), Palau 2013

<i>Reasons for not leaving home *</i>	Number	%
Didn't want to leave children	18	22.8
Sanctity of marriage	6	7.1
Didn't want to bring shame	5	6.3
Couldn't support children	4	4.7
Loved him	20	24.9
Didn't want to be single	-	-
Family said to stay	-	-
Forgave him	23	28.8
Thought he would change	10	12.3
Threatened her/children	-	-
Nowhere to go	6	7.5
Violence normal/not serious	23	28.1
Other	19	23.3

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.11. Retaliation/fighting back, among women reporting physical partner violence (N=218), Palau 2013

<i>Whether ever fought back</i>	By urban/rural area		Number	Total (N=218) (%)
	Urban (N=146) (%)	Rural (N=72) (%)		
Never	32.6	45.4	80	36.8
Once or twice	16.3	17.4	36	16.7
Several times	23.5	25.4	53	24.1
Many times	16.5	8.1	30	13.7
No Response	11.1	3.6	19	8.7

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.12. Effect of fighting back, among women who ever fought back because of physical partner violence (N=119), Palau 2013

<i>Result of retaliation</i>	By urban/rural area		Number	Total (N=119) (%)
	Urban (N=83) (%)	Rural (N=36) (%)		
No change	23.9	7.0	22	18.7
Violence became worse	30.0	30.9	36	30.3
Violence became less	12.8	19.2	18	14.7
Violence stopped	33.3	42.9	43	36.2

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 10.1. Exploration of risk factors for lifetime experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

	Number of women N=779	Experience of violence (%)	Univariable analysis (N=779)			Multivariable analysis (N=768)			Multivariable analysis (N=768)					
			Crude odds Ratio	95% CI		P-value	Full model including all risk factors with P<=0.1 identified at univariable level			Final model including all risk factors with P<=0.1 identified in the full model***				
						Adjusted odds Ratio **	95% CI		P-value	Adjusted odds Ratio **	95% CI		P-value	
<i>Women's characteristics</i>														
Age group (years)														
15-24	72	15.3	1			1				1				
25-29	60	15.0	0.98	0.38	2.55	0.965	1.28	0.35	4.73	0.707	1.17	0.34	4.02	0.800
30-34	88	9.1	0.55	0.21	1.46	0.233	0.47	0.13	1.74	0.258	0.43	0.12	1.50	0.187
35-39	100	20.0	1.39	0.62	3.11	0.428	1.26	0.38	4.19	0.710	0.81	0.26	2.51	0.711
40-44	99	17.2	1.15	0.50	2.63	0.741	1.13	0.33	3.80	0.849	0.84	0.27	2.69	0.775
45-49	98	7.1	0.43	0.16	1.16	0.095	0.33	0.08	1.42	0.136	0.23	0.06	0.91	0.036
50-64	262	15.3	1.00	0.48	2.06	0.998	0.87	0.26	2.88	0.814	0.51	0.17	1.54	0.235
Education														
None/Primary education	31	22.6	1											
Secondary education	318	16.4	0.67	0.27	1.64	0.380								
Higher education	430	12.3	0.48	0.20	1.17	0.108								
Current partnership														
Formerly partnered	122	9.0	1				1				1			
Currently partnered	657	15.4	1.83	0.95	3.53	0.070	2.91	1.26	6.72	0.012	3.06	1.39	6.73	0.005
Age of first marriage														
below 20	50	26.0	1				1				1			
20 - 29	282	14.5	0.48	0.23	0.98	0.046	0.44	0.17	1.11	0.083	0.52	0.22	1.23	0.136
30 and older	176	11.9	0.39	0.17	0.84	0.017	0.32	0.11	0.91	0.033	0.50	0.19	1.28	0.147
Never married/Don't know	271	13.7	0.45	0.21	0.92	0.030	0.41	0.16	1.06	0.066	0.57	0.24	1.40	0.223
Earn own income														
No	255	17.7	1				1							
Yes	524	12.8	0.68	0.45	1.03	0.071	0.63	0.36	1.11	0.112				
Ownership of capital assets														
No don't know/remember	208	12.0	1				1							
Owens by self	217	10.1	0.83	0.45	1.52	0.537	0.55	0.24	1.29	0.169				
Owens with others	354	18.4	1.65	1.00	2.71	0.049	1.37	0.70	2.67	0.362				
Religion														
Roman Catholic	356	13.8	1				1				1			
Evangelical	210	17.1	1.30	0.81	2.07	0.278	1.53	0.82	2.84	0.183	1.40	0.79	2.47	0.252
Seventh Day Adventist	56	12.5	0.90	0.38	2.09	0.798	0.70	0.23	2.19	0.543	0.84	0.29	2.42	0.754
Other Christian	49	24.5	2.03	0.99	4.16	0.053	3.15	1.14	8.69	0.027	2.73	1.09	6.85	0.032
Modekngei	68	7.4	0.50	0.19	1.30	0.153	0.51	0.16	1.61	0.253	0.55	0.19	1.63	0.282
Other religion	15	6.7	0.45	0.06	3.48	0.442	0.81	0.07	9.15	0.868	0.50	0.05	5.06	0.557
No religion/refused	25	8.0	0.54	0.12	2.38	0.420	0.42	0.06	3.00	0.387	0.40	0.07	2.27	0.298
Ethnicity														
Palauan	557	15.8	1				1							
Other Pacific Islander	21	23.8	1.67	0.59	4.66	0.332	0.65	0.14	3.00	0.577				
Asian	189	9.5	0.56	0.33	0.96	0.035	0.82	0.36	1.88	0.647				
Other	12	8.3	0.48	0.06	3.80	0.490	0.21	0.01	3.50	0.278				
Number of children born alive														
0	148	10.1	1				1				1			
1-2	282	10.6	1.06	0.55	2.03	0.871	1.21	0.49	2.97	0.683	1.47	0.62	3.48	0.382
3-4	251	17.1	1.83	0.98	3.43	0.058	1.66	0.62	4.40	0.310	2.45	0.98	6.16	0.057
5 or more	98	24.5	2.88	1.42	5.82	0.003	3.02	0.99	9.19	0.052	4.55	1.61	12.8	0.004
<i>Women's other experiences with violence</i>														
Physical violence by others > age 15 years														
No	678	12.1	1				1				1			
Yes	101	29.7	3.07	1.89	4.99	<0.001	1.99	1.03	3.85	0.040	2.18	1.18	4.04	0.013
Sexual abuse by others > age 15 years														
No	672	12.1	1				1				1			
Yes	107	29.0	2.98	1.85	4.80	<0.001	1.96	0.94	4.09	0.074	2.24	1.18	4.25	0.014
Childhood sexual abuse by others < age 15 years														
No	697	13.3	1				1							
Yes	82	23.2	1.96	1.12	3.42	0.018	1.85	0.81	4.23	0.142				
Nature of first sexual intercourse														
Wanted	640	12.0	1				1				1			
Coerced	104	28.9	2.96	1.82	4.82	<0.001	2.62	1.31	5.24	0.006	2.35	1.25	4.42	0.008
Forced	24	20.8	1.92	0.70	5.30	0.206	1.45	0.38	5.60	0.587	1.23	0.35	4.38	0.746
Don't know/refused/not had sex	11	0.0	1.00				1.00				1.00			
Women's mother was beaten														
No	648	12.8	1				1							
Yes	111	22.5	1.98	1.20	3.27	0.008	1.26	0.64	2.51	0.505				
Don't know, remember/refused	20	20.0	1.70	0.56	5.21	0.352	1.50	0.33	6.87	0.602				
<i>Variables from women's immediate support network</i>														
Proximity of women's family														
Family not near / refused	211	14.2	1											
Living with family or family near	568	14.4	1.02	0.65	1.60	0.938								
Frequency talking with family members														
At least once a week	138	15.2	1											
Less than once a week/never	641	14.2	0.92	0.55	1.54	0.757								
Can count on support of family members														
No/Not sure	42	23.8	1				1				1			
Yes	737	13.8	0.51	0.25	1.08	0.078	0.40	0.14	1.12	0.081	0.54	0.21	1.38	0.200
Living with her family														

No/never lived with man or married	683	13.3	1				1												
Yes	96	21.9	1.82	1.07	3.10	0.027	1.84	0.87	3.85	0.108									
Living with his family																			
No/refused/never lived with man or married	643	13.5	1																
Yes	136	18.4	1.44	0.88	2.35	0.145													
<i>Partner's characteristics</i>																			
Age group (years)																			
below 35	152	13.8	1																
35-44	192	18.8	1.44	0.80	2.59	0.223													
45+	431	12.8	0.91	0.53	1.57	0.740													
Don't know	4	0.0	1.00																
Education																			
None/Primary education	40	25.0	1				1												
Secondary education	324	14.5	0.51	0.23	1.11	0.090	0.68	0.24	1.94	0.473									
Higher education	385	13.3	0.46	0.21	0.99	0.048	0.70	0.21	2.36	0.566									
Attended school/don't know	30	13.3	0.46	0.13	1.65	0.234	0.79	0.12	5.03	0.800									
Employment status																			
Unemployed/never worked/studying, retired/Don't know	185	15.7	1																
Working	594	14.0	0.87	0.55	1.38	0.565													
Alcohol consumption																			
Less than weekly/ don't know/refused	539	11.7	1				1												
Weekly or daily	240	20.4	1.94	1.29	2.92	0.002	2.18	1.29	3.71	0.004	1	2.29	1.39	3.80	0.001				
Fighting with other men																			
No/Don't know	641	9.8	1				1												
Yes	138	35.5	5.05	3.27	7.80	<0.00	2.90	1.65	5.10	<0.001		1	3.09	1.83	5.22	1			<0.00
Having parallel relationships																			
No	550	8.4	1				1												
Yes/Maybe	188	30.3	4.77	3.09	7.35	1	4.65	2.60	8.31	<0.001		1	4.25	2.46	7.33	1			<0.00
Don't know	41	22.0	3.08	1.39	6.85	0.006	2.86	1.03	7.91	0.043			3.07	1.17	8.03	0.022			
Partner's mother was beaten																			
No/parents not together	466	10.3	1				1												
Yes	40	30.0	3.73	1.78	7.82	1	2.07	0.68	6.27	0.200									
Don't know	273	19.1	2.05	1.34	3.13	0.001	1.69	0.89	3.23	0.110									
Partner was beaten as a child																			
No	433	9.2	1				1												
Yes	84	33.3	4.91	2.81	8.58	1	2.66	1.22	5.79	0.014									
Don't know/refused	262	16.8	1.98	1.25	3.14	0.003	1.53	0.78	3.02	0.219			3.10	1.53	6.28	0.002			
													1.99	1.15	3.44	0.013			
<i>Household and relationship characteristics</i>																			
Socio-economic status																			
Lower	144	16.7	1																
Medium	378	15.1	0.89	0.53	1.49	0.655													
Higher	192	12.0	0.68	0.37	1.26	0.222													
Group quarters	65	12.3	0.70	0.30	1.66	0.420													
Age difference with partner																			
Same age (she is 0-2 years younger)	229	14.4	1																
She is older	146	17.8	1.29	0.73	2.26	0.379													
She is 3-8 years younger	258	12.4	0.84	0.50	1.42	0.516													
She is 9+ years younger	142	14.8	1.03	0.57	1.86	0.920													
Don't know	4	0.0	1.00																
Difference in educational level																			
Same educational level	458	12.0	1				1												
She is more educated	167	17.4	1.54	0.94	2.51	0.084	1.10	0.50	2.40	0.820									
She is less educated	124	19.4	1.76	1.04	2.98	0.036	1.28	0.61	2.67	0.518									
Don't know	30	13.3	1.13	0.38	3.35	0.829	1.00												
<i>Fixed effects</i>																			
Urban_Rural																			
Rural	270	16.3	1				1												
Urban	509	13.4	0.79	0.52	1.20	0.267	0.83	0.48	1.43	0.503			1	0.82	0.49	1.37	0.439		

* 107 ever-partnered women who experienced partner violence and whose violent partner was not the current/most recent partner (but a previous partner) have been excluded from this analysis because no partner characteristics had been collected for previous partners

** The adjusted odds ratios are adjusted for all other variables in the model. 11 cases dropped from variable first sex because response 'don't know' predicts failure perfectly

*** The factors that remained significantly associated with lifetime partner violence in the final model are indicated with shaded boxes

Table 10.2. Exploration of risk factors for current experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Palau 2013

	Number of women N=779	Experienced violence (%)	Univariable analysis			Multivariable analysis			Multivariable analysis					
			Crude odds Ratio	95% CI	P-value	Full model including all risk factors with P<=0.1 identified at univariable level			Final model including all risk factors with P<=0.1 identified in the full model***					
			Adjusted odds Ratio **	95% CI	P-value	Adjusted odds Ratio **	95% CI	P-value	Adjusted odds Ratio **	95% CI	P-value			
<i>Women's characteristics</i>														
Age group (years)														
15-24	72	12.5	1			1			1					
25-29	60	10.0	0.78	0.26	2.33	0.653	1.58	0.35	7.17	0.553	1.07	0.29	3.89	0.924
30-34	88	6.8	0.51	0.17	1.51	0.226	1.08	0.30	5.74	0.927	0.64	0.39	2.16	0.468
35-39	100	11.0	0.87	0.34	2.21	0.762	1.95	0.35	0	0.445	1.00	0.22	3.07	0.995
40-44	99	10.1	0.79	0.30	2.05	0.623	2.55	0.42	2	0.310	1.01	0.33	3.12	0.986
45-49	98	1.0	0.07	0.01	0.58	0.014	0.22	0.00	3.22	0.271	0.06	0.00	0.52	0.011
50-64	262	4.6	0.34	0.14	0.83	0.018	1.40	0.22	9.68	0.731	0.38	0.01	1.12	0.079
Education														
None/Primary education	31	12.9	1											
Secondary education	318	7.6	0.55	0.18	1.70	0.301								
Higher education	430	6.3	0.45	0.15	1.39	0.165								
Current partnership														
Formerly partnered	122	0.8	1											
Currently partnered	657	8.2	10.84	1.48	79.08	0.019								
Age of first marriage														
below 20	50	10.0	1											
20 - 29	282	5.7	0.54	0.19	1.55	0.253								
30 and older	176	4.0	0.37	0.11	1.23	0.105								
Never married/Don't know	271	10.0	1.00	0.36	2.72	0.994								
Earn own income														
No	255	9.8	1				1							
Yes	524	5.7	0.56	0.32	0.97	0.039	0.57	0.28	1.18	0.131				
Ownership of capital assets														
No don't know/remember	208	7.2	1				1							
Owns by self	217	2.8	0.37	0.14	0.96	0.041	0.40	0.12	1.34	0.138				
Owns with others	354	9.6	1.37	0.73	2.58	0.333	1.63	0.73	3.65	0.236				
Religion														
Roman Catholic	356	5.6	1				1				1			
Evangelical	210	10.0	1.87	0.99	3.53	0.055	2.10	0.33	4.74	0.075	2.34	0.40	4.89	0.024
Seventh Day Adventist	56	7.1	1.29	0.42	3.93	0.651	1.47	0.77	5.78	0.582	1.66	0.88	5.71	0.420
Other Christian	49	12.2	2.34	0.89	6.16	0.084	2.59	0.74	9.04	0.136	2.74	0.91	8.29	0.074
Modekngei	68	2.9	0.51	0.12	2.23	0.370	0.91	0.18	4.67	0.910	0.92	0.11	4.52	0.923
Other religion	15	6.7	1.20	0.15	9.59	0.863	2.11	0.12	6	0.544	0.94	0.00	9.32	0.957
No religion/refused	25	4.0	0.70	0.09	5.44	0.733	0.61	0.00	6.93	0.690	0.55	0.00	5.21	0.606
Ethnicity														
Palauan	557	7.5	1				1							
Other Pacific Islander	21	19.1	2.89	0.93	8.96	0.067	1.07	0.19	6.03	0.940				
Asian	189	4.2	0.54	0.25	1.18	0.121	0.51	0.11	1.70	0.270				
Other	12	8.3	1.11	0.14	8.84	0.918	2.24	0.13	34.2	0.563				
Number of children born alive														
0	148	7.4	1											
1-2	282	6.4	0.85	0.39	1.85	0.680								
3-4	251	6.4	0.85	0.38	1.88	0.685								
5 or more	98	10.2	1.42	0.58	3.47	0.448								
<i>Women's other experiences with violence</i>														
Physical violence by others > age 15 years														
No	678	5.8	1				1							
Yes	101	15.8	3.08	1.65	5.76	<0.001	1.94	0.85	4.40	0.114				
Sexual abuse by others > age 15 years														
No	672	5.4	1				1							
Yes	107	17.8	3.81	2.10	6.94	<0.001	1.91	0.80	4.54	0.143				
Childhood sexual abuse by others < age 15 years														
No	697	6.2	1				1				1			
Yes	82	14.6	2.61	1.31	5.18	0.006	2.60	1.00	6.77	0.051	3.08	1.36	6.97	0.007
Nature of first sexual intercourse														
Wanted	651	5.5	1											
Coerced	104	16.4	3.34	1.80	6.20	<0.001								
Forced	24	8.3	1.55	0.35	6.86	0.562								
Nature of first sexual intercourse														
Wanted	640	5.6	1				1				1			
Coerced	104	16.4	3.28	1.77	6.09	<0.001	3.69	1.59	8.56	0.002	3.19	1.55	6.60	0.002
Forced	24	8.3	1.53	0.35	6.74	0.578	0.48	0.00	3.76	0.482	1.04	0.11	5.64	0.962
Don't know/refused/not had sex	11	0.0	1.00				1.00				1.00			
Women's mother was beaten														
No	648	6.0	1				1							

Yes	111	12.6	2.25	1.18	4.30	0.014	1.17	0.4 9	2.77	0.722				
Don't know, remember/refused	20	10.0	1.74	0.39	7.75	0.470	0.87	0.1 2	6.49	0.890				
<i>Variables from women's immediate support network</i>														
Proximity of women's family														
Family not near / refused	211	7.1	1											
Living with family or family near	568	7.0	0.99	0.53	1.83	0.974								
Frequency talking with family members														
At least once a week	138	8.7	1											
Less than once a week/never	641	6.7	0.76	0.39	1.47	0.410								
Can count on support of family members														
No/Not sure	42	11.9	1											
Yes	737	6.8	0.54	0.20	1.43	0.214								
Living with her family														
No/never lived with man or married	683	6.9	1											
Yes	96	8.3	1.23	0.56	2.69	0.604								
Living with his family														
No/refused/never lived with man or married	643	7.2	1											
Yes	136	6.6	0.92	0.44	1.93	0.824								
<i>Partner's characteristics</i>														
Age group (years)														
below 35	152	10.5	1				1							
35-44	192	10.4	0.99	0.49	1.98	0.974	0.93	0.25	3.41	0.909				
45+	431	4.4	0.39	0.20	0.78	0.008	0.48	0.10	2.32	0.359				
Don't know	4	0.0	1.00				1.00							
Education														
None/Primary education	40	10.0	1											
Secondary education	324	7.1	0.69	0.23	2.10	0.511								
Higher education	385	6.8	0.65	0.22	1.97	0.449								
Attended school/don't know	30	6.7	0.64	0.11	3.77	0.624								
Employment status														
Unemployed/never worked/studying, retired/Don't know	185	7.6	1											
Working	594	6.9	0.91	0.48	1.70	0.758								
Alcohol consumption														
Less than weekly/ don't know/refused	539	5.2	1				1				1			
Weekly or daily	240	11.3	2.31	1.33	4.02	0.003	2.36	1.2	4.61	0.012	2.78	1.4 9	5.19	0.001
Fighting with other men														
No/Don't know	641	4.8	1				1				1			
Yes	138	17.4	4.14	2.34	7.32	<0.001	3.74	1.8 3	7.67	<0.001	4.51	2.3 2	8.77	<0.001
Having parallel relationships														
No	550	5.3	1				1				1			
Yes/Maybe	188	10.6	2.14	1.18	3.88	0.012	1.46	0.6 9	3.11	0.322	1.59	0.7 9	3.20	0.189
Don't know	41	14.6	3.08	1.20	7.91	0.019	3.70	1.0 9	12.5 6	0.036	4.04	1.4 0	11.6 8	0.010
Partner's mother was beaten														
No/parents not together	466	4.5	1				1							
Yes	40	17.5	4.49	1.78	11.34	0.001	1.78	0.4 7	6.81	0.397				
Don't know	273	9.9	2.33	1.29	4.20	0.005	1.59	0.7 0	3.63	0.271				
Partner was beaten as a child														
No	433	4.4	1				1							
Yes	84	16.7	4.36	2.09	9.09	<0.001	1.56	0.5 7	4.28	0.386				
Don't know/refused	262	8.4	2.00	1.06	3.77	0.032	1.24	0.5 0	3.03	0.641				
<i>Household and relationship characteristics</i>														
Socio-economic status														
Lower	144	9.7	1				1				1			
Medium	378	7.1	0.71	0.36	1.40	0.329	0.53	0.2 2	1.27	0.155	0.51	0.2 3	1.11	0.090
Higher	192	4.7	0.46	0.19	1.09	0.076	0.29	0.1 0	0.89	0.030	0.31	0.1 1	0.83	0.020
Group quarters	65	7.7	0.77	0.27	2.25	0.637	0.70	0.1 4	3.44	0.661	0.52	0.1 5	1.85	0.313
Age difference with partner														
Same age (she is 0-2 years younger)	229	7.4	1											
She is older	146	8.2	1.12	0.52	2.41	0.779								
She is 3-8 years younger	258	6.6	0.88	0.44	1.77	0.719								
She is 9+ years younger	142	6.3	0.84	0.37	1.95	0.691								
Don't know	4	0.0	1.00											
Difference in educational level														
Same educational level	458	6.1	1											
She is more educated	167	8.4	1.41	0.72	2.74	0.318								
She is less educated	124	8.9	1.49	0.72	3.09	0.279								
Don't know	30	6.7	1.10	0.25	4.84	0.903								
<i>Fixed effects</i>														
Urban_Rural														
Rural	270	7.8	1				1				1			
Urban	509	6.7	0.85	0.48	1.49	0.569	1.13	0.5 5	2.33	0.735	0.91	0.4 7	1.76	0.783

* 107 ever-partnered women who experienced partner-violence and whose violent partner was not the current/more recent partner (but a previous partner) have been excluded from this analysis because no partner characteristics had been collected for previous partners

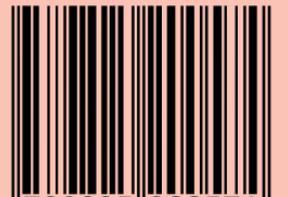
** The adjusted odds ratios are adjusted for all other variables in the model

*** The factors that remained significantly associated with lifetime partner violence in the final model are indicated with shaded boxes

Only one case of formerly partnered experienced current violence therefore, excluded from model



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